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h two heavy woolingers, four towels, al

ENT, BRATTLE

to her heart, and entreat his forgiveness. Ba-ler! she cried, with broken voice, and throw-ing herself at his feet, "Does no emotion in thy breast plead for me? Hast thou not recognised me by my tears, my throbbing heart, my torture, and my rapture at sight of thee? Thy ture, and my rapture at sight of thee? Thy much-tried mother will not move from this place till thou hast assured her of thy pardon and thy love. Baler! my best beloved, my eldest son, say one word, raise me, support me, that I may again find on thy bosom my long

lost rest."
Sternhof was pathetically moved, even greatly agitated. Though he had ever been treated with kindness, yet such love as this he had never before witnessed. To find himself thus situated, to think that this strange, trembling female, who embraced him with such tender-ness, was the one nearest to him on earth, confounded and overcame him.

Long rested Mrs. Müller's searching look

Long rested Mrs. Müller's searching look upon her son, as if seeking the reminiscence of his childhood, a resemblance of the little happy boy. "Yes," said she at length, "Yes, thou art the same Baler whom I rocked, whom I nursed in sickness, and from whom I tore myself with all the pangs of desperation. This is the same light brown hair with which I delighted to play; these are the same eyes which so mournfully cast their feverish glance on me, or in mirth shed their brightness; this is the mouth that first gave me the name comprehending all earthly bliss, when a beloved child pronounces it. And here on the forehead is the little scar, the trace of which time has not permitted to be lost. It is still the memorial of thy disobedience, the consequence of thy of thy disobedience, the consequence of thy wildness. Ah, Baler! wert thou yet that child,

They were his playfellows, and shared in the for it. It would have pained him to see his dures of many department abilities, his quick apprehension and logical understanding the section that he was to all the parts of explaintants, should be saffared of the parts of explaintants of the parts of explaints and the parts of explaints of explaints and the parts of explaints and th

Here the stranger took from a casket a packet of letters, and handed them to the Count, who could not mistake the handwriting of his aunt. He cast a scrutinizing look on the addresses of the letters, then coolly asked—

"So the marriage of Müller with my mother actually took place?"

"Not only that," replied the stranger; "your mother also spent a long and happy wedlock with him, which, when the shades of sad remembrance did not darken, deserved to called a bright one."

"And my mother still lives in this happy wedlock?"

at present, Adrian's prudence having found a distant place for her, where the unabated passion of the Prince cannot disturb her. I honor the purpose of my son, as I once honored that of my husband. Edmund returned from the Rhine two weeks ago, on a visit to me.

"I have now, my dear Baler, given thee all the particular details of thy family," concluded Mrs. Müller, with a look of tenderness. "I have made thee a confidant of my inmost feelings, have let thee into the secret concatenations of my past life, so that thou mayst not feel thyself like a stranger and foreigner in the circle now opening to thee. Having given

mother also spent a long and happy wedlock with him, which, when the shades of sad remembrance did not darken, deserved to be called a bright one."

"And my mother still lives in this happy wedlock?"

"And my mother still lives in this happy wedlock?"

"And my mother still lives in this happy wedlock?"

"She lives, but severed for a year past, by death, from the only man of her love. Müller when the en faithful picture of the little world nearts in so more!"

The stranger pressed the kerchief to the reyes, while Baler, embarrassed, turned over the letters, and found subjoined the certificates of marriage of Clara von Schoenholm with the widow, also the certificates of marriage of Clara von Schoenholm with the widow, also the certificate of his own baptism.

There was now no doubt, and in a few minutes the viel was to be removed.

"Miller with a look of tendences." [1] seek the heart and the stranger and foreigner in the circle now opening to thee. Having given the case from the only man of her love. Müller seek the kerchief to the reyes, while Baler, embarrassed, turned over the letters, and found subjoined the certificates of marriage of Clara von Schoenholm with the widow, also the certificates of his own baptism.

There was now no doubt, and in a few minutes the viel was to be removed.

"Miller noteed that Baler tried to supplement and surplement and surplement

broad hand; that was altogether natural, for Mr. Müller had never recognised her as the young Countess, but had suffered her to attend to all the domestic affairs of a country clergyman. Further, her complexion was not of that fine, transparent white, that Baler so much admired in women, and which he called the color of distinction. Thirdly, his mother's shape was not becomingly genteel, the outlines were too strongly marked, not delicately fading; her movements too quick and hurried, not of that trailing, lingering grace that suited him; and her attire was not in the fashion. The cap a la vieille, and dress probably cut out by a house seamstress. These things, so little and insignificant for a great mind, were to Baler, who was the incarnate man of the world, of the highest importance. Their absence in his mother was a let to his feelings. Had he met with a haughty, regal lady, on whom nothing of rustic plainness was discoverable, and such a figure were even of wood or wax, without a pulsation of feeling, he would have been satisfied, she would at least not have offended his good taste, though his heart made no claim.

A few hours in the presence of her son flew with arrowy swiftness for Mrs. Müller—a time that might well seem long to the son, who now that it is natural for you to wish your heart to be satisfied, your claims on me to be available; find the creating take a meal with me? I have been careful lest we might be disturbed, and come irrevocably to the determination, and was defined at the dome irrevocably to the determination, and was prospects, became successively louder and more impressive. "It gives me pain, dear mother, that I, who am but a few hours known to you, and can hardly appreciate your love, should feel so unable to communicate what I was reviewed, and circumstances in which I put have been brought up. Listen patiently, dear mother, interrupt me not by censure, till you know all. Suffer me now, after you have been stored to the will tappears perhaps less stormy than yours, but has ever be with arrowy swiftness for Mrs. Müller—a time that might well seem long to the son, who now rose to leave his mother, and to restore his quiet. "How?" cried she, quite astonished, "Thou wilt certainfy take a meal with me? I have been careful lest we might be disturbed, and have yet so much, so infinitely much to say, about thy brothers and sister—but all after the entertainment at table, after we have refreshed ourselves."

So saying, she hurried out of the room to direct the dinner to be served up.

A convulsive sensation passed through Baler's soul. Probably the hour of interview with his relations was now fixed on. But though he

Out of precaution, thought Baler, and I thank

my existence?"

"Not as yet, my son. I wished first to know thee myself, that my own eyes might assure me of thy reality and character. I wished first to explore thy disposition, thy heart; in a word, to have thee to myself alone, before sharing my treasure with others. It may be thought selfishness in me, I confess, but thou wilt not chide me on the account as we now can so chide me on that account, as we now can so

and though I am not capable of measuring the depth of your feelings, yet I know them, and acknowledge them to be sacred and strictly agreeable to nature. But now your desires are measurably realized, your longings in a good degree satisfied, your conscience quieted, why will you not acquiesce, why oppress and prescribe to my feelings and those of others, why

seek to rivet fetters that will ever become slackened, why institute a forced relationship

irenhed cornelves."

Freshed cornelves. The cornel of the cornel

who emulate all with whom thou hast intertourse, in figure, mind, and goodness of heart.
Truly. I might almost believe that no heart
palsates in thy breast, since thou dost so obstito be the world oppose ne. Thy wealth, thy
distinguished acquaintaness and circles, seem
to be the world beyond which thy vision cannot extend. Dost thou, then, think of nothing
further? Dost thou live merly for this shoot
span of time, and canst thou believe that for
thy heartless conduct thou must answer to a
higher tribunal? Or penhaps thou hast no belief in a God, in an immortality, and a meeting
after death? Satisfy me by answering these
questions."

"Dearest mother, you treat in one breath of
so many important things, that I am really at a
loss how to give you a definite answer. What
I believe, or rather do not believe, how can I
comprise in few words? And, besides, you
would probably be as little pleased with my
views in reference to religion as with those I
entertain of social life."

"Then I presume thou are a free-thinker, an
at theist, and I fear thy soul will be finally lost in
at the vortex of worldly pride. The Bible, of
course, is never read by thee; thou hast never
taken the sacrament, never gone to church,
and studiest only some of the ensnaring, books
of the new philosophy."

"I certainly have turned over the leaves of
these philosophical works, for it belongs to
good taste to disclose the meaning of such ab-

"I certainly have turned over the leaves of these philosophical works, for it belongs to good taste to disclose the meaning of such abstract things. And in order to defend these opinions, and successfully maintain controversy in the heartfelt Christian feeling, with which he seemed to be overflowing. Let on their account, we must know them. Their defence ought therefore not to be deemed singular. It is the fashion to differ about articles of faith. This and the other old form must be overthrown in mass, and the whole system of belief taken to pieces and sharply examined. belief taken to pieces and sharply examined. And why should I not follow the fashion, since conversations of this kind conduce to the clear understanding of the subject?"

"If thou canst strive against convictions, thou art not established, hast no inward support, and wilt be lost. O, how severely am I

indifferent to everything sacred and sublime; if thou art in a condition to make light of thy faith, what will become of thee? The Mrs. Müller noticed that Baler tried to suppress a yawn; and, as if blown upon by a cold blast of air, suddenly stopped. She with some bitterness added—

"It was thy wish to leave some hours ago. I have detained thee too long. We both must desire rest after this exhausting interview. I therefore pray thee, my dear Baler, to leave me now. My head pains me. Since Müller's death, I have become so infirm that this shock

had come irrevocably to the determination, and began at first deliberately, then, carried away by his prospects, became successively louder and more impressive. "It gives me pain, dear mother, that I, who am but a few hours known to you, and can hardly appreciate your love, eshould feel so unable to communicate what I conceive of this measure; and above all, that my wishes and plans do not coincide with yours. This is owing to the education that I have been brought up. Listen patiently, dear mother, interrupt me not by censure, till you know all. Suffer me now, after you have unlocked to me your inmost, to show you mine also. It appears perhaps less stormy than yours, but has ever been to my advantage, a beneficial of the dwelling of Mrs. Müller. Which advants himself near her, an indistinct feeling of self-reproach oppressed him; but when he came to another part of the city, and gladly accepted the invitation of several young men who were going to dim at a new hotel, and thence to the theatre. With champagne and oysters the remembrance of the hours just past was obliterated; and while he indulged on the velvet cushion in Glöber's box, with his sion as a State. The question is deferred, not disposed of, and the South and North both gasin nothing. The act admitting California—she having already prohibited slavery—is reckond the dwelling of Mrs. Müller. Which the dwelling of Mrs. Müller. Which he dwelling of Mrs. Müller. Which he thought himself near her, an indistinct feeling of self-reproach oppressed him; but when he came to another part of the city, and gladly accepted the invitation of several young gress which shall be in existence when any portion of that Territory shall apply for admission as a State. The question is deferred, not disposed of, and the South and North both gasin nothing. The act admitting the time facts of the city, and the city of the city, and the time facts, which shall be in existence when any portion of that compelled to consider as real so overwhelming, so without all preparation, hid they broken in

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE SENATE. WEDNESDAY, NAY 26.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the Friends in New England, asking that the laws for the delivery of fugitive slaves be repealed.

The following is the concluding part of the nemorial, viz:

emorial, viz:
"We therefore respectfully, but earnestly "We therefore respectfully, but earnestly and sincerely, entreat you to repeal the law of the last Congress respecting fugitive slaves; first, and principally, because of its injustice towards a long, sorely-oppressed, and deeplyinjured people; and secondly in order that we, together with other conscientous sufferers, may be exonerated from the penulty which it imposes on all who, in faithfulness to their Divine Master, and in discharge of their obligations to their distressed fellow-men. feel bound to regulate their conduct, even under the heaviest penulties which man can inflict for so doiest penalties which man can inflict for so do-ing, by the Divine injunction, 'All things what-soever you would that men should do to you, do ye even unto them;' and by the other com-mandment, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thy-

self?
"We fervently desire that He who hath declared unto His servant that it is righteousness which exalteth a nation, but that sin is a rewhich exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people, may replenish your hearts with wisdom, and enable you to do justice and judgment speedily; that so the blessings of such as are ready to perish may come upon you, and the peace and welfare of our beloved country may be promoted and established upon a permanent basis; for the work of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever."

Mr. Sumner said: This memorial is recommended to us by the high character of the

Mr. Sumner said: This memorial is recommended to us by the high character of the religious association from which it proceeds—men who mingle rarely in political affairs, but with austere rules seek to carry the Christian virtues into civil and social life.

The President pro tem. The Chair will have to interpose. No remarks are in order before the memorial is received.

Mr. Sumner. I have but very few words to add. I propose to move a reference of the me-

add. I propose to move a reference of the me-morial to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair decides that

The PRESIDENT. The Chair decides that the Senator may state the contents of the memorial. The question of reception then recurs. It is not in order to enter into a discussion of its merits until the memorial is received.

Mr. Sumner. I do not propose to discuss the subject referred to in the memorial, but simply to explain its contents.

Mr. Badger. Let the Senator proceed.

Mr. Dawson. Certainly.

Mr. Sumner resumed his remarks. The memorial was recommended also by its earnest and persuasive tone. In offering it now, he would take occasion to say that he should deem it a duty, on some proper occasion hereafter,

would take occasion to say that he should deem it a duty, on some proper occasion hereafter, to express himself at length upon the subject to which it relates. Thus far during the session he had forborne to speak upon this topic. With the exception of an able speech from one of his colleagues, the discussion of this subject at the present session of Congress had been left to other parties, in whose differences he had not cared to interfere. But there was a time for all things, and justice required that both sides should be heard. He believed he did not expect too much when he expressed the confident expectation that he should receive the candid attention of the Senate while he ventured to set forth fully and frankly the views which he entertained, and the convictions to which he was bound, by every senti-

brands here, let them do it; if they have hearts more pure, more imbued with the spirit of Christianity than others, let them pour out their contents. If the discussion was to be reopened, this was the day and now the hour. Let it not be postponed until another occasion. He was as much averse to hypocrisy in politics as in religion.

port, and wilt be lost. O, how severely am I punished for the past, for surrendering my child, my property, to the hands of strangers."

"Do not disquiet yourself, dearest mother: I feel a power in myself to bear me up, and shall certainly not sink."

"But if thou believest not in God, or in His Son who redeemed us by His blood; if thou art indifferent to everything sacred and sublime; if thou art in a condition to make light of thy

Mr. BUTLER said he did not wish to avoid the question, and agreed generally in the remarks of the Senator from Georgia.

The memorial was then laid upon the table—yeas 40, nays 10—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Desaussure, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foote, Geyer, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soulé, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, and Weller—40.

ham, and Weller—40.

Navs—Messrs. Borland, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner,

MR. FLOYD ON THE COMPROMISE AND FUGI-

Extract of a Speech delivered by Mr. FLOYD of New York, in the House of Representatives, May 19th, 1852.

But, sir, iff this truck and dicker of princi-ples between Northern and Southern politicians, what of practical benefit has been secured or yielded either by the North or South is to me

of a late distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] who possessed the confidence of that section of the Union to a greater extent than any other man ever did, and whose loss to the whole country, and especially to the South, cannot be too deeply de-plored, is, "That a State, when forming for herself a Constitution, and proposing to come into the Union, had the exclusive power to de-cide for herself, whether she would or would

into the Union, had the exclusive power to decide for herself, whether she would or would not have the institution of slavery."

Upon this precise ground California acted—declaring by her Constitution that slavery should not exist within her bounds—and yet the admission of California, upon the very principles prescribed by the South itself, is to be received with thanksgivings at the North, as a liberal Southern concession to Northern antislavery notions! The act establishing the Territory of Utah is similar to that relating to New Mexico—slavery is neither established nor prohibited in the Territory—and the question whether any portion of that Territory shall be admitted as a slave State, is left for that Congress to which application for admission shall be made. The act abolishing the slave trade in this District is put down also as a concession by the South to the North; but why it is so put down is not easy to say. The laws of Maryland, which authorized slavery in this part of the District, prohibited the slave trade. Both were laws of Maryland, a slave State; and the recent act was but reviving this very law. Upon the discussion of this part of the Compromise in the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] said:

"If this slave trade is abolished, it will satisfy, to a great extent, Northern feeling, and, I add with pleasure, Southern feeling too, for I have shared in the horror at this slave trade in this District, and viewed it with as much detestation as any of those of the North who complain of it."

And a Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,]

of it."

And a Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,]
who is perhaps more than any other identified
with the Compromise, declared in equally strong

with the Compromise, declared in equally strong terms:

"The construction of this clause will be such as must bring about immediately the removal of these depots, which, I confess, I detest as heartily as any man can do. They bring discredit on the system of domestic labor at the South, and are profitable to none except those concerned in the traffic. I am not willing that the whole South should suffer under that discredit, for the benefit merely of a few persons engaged in speculating in slave property."

And so it is, that a measure in accordance with Southern law, required by "Southern feeling," to prevent a traffic which is a "discredit to the whole South," and a subject of Southern "detestation," is in the Compromise considered a great concession by the South to the North, for which some reciprocal concession is required.

required.

The fourth act of the series constituting th

Compromise, and known as the Fugitive Slave Law, has perhaps caused more excitement than any other in the public mind. The constitu-tional provision on this subject is found in the second section of the fourth article of the Con-stitution of the United States, and in these "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such ser-vice or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim

t vice or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This is to Northern people one of the most offensive features in the Constitution; but it is clear and unequivocal in its terms, and as obligatory as any other clause of that instrument. The clause immediately preceding, in terms almost similar, requires that fugitives from justice who shall "be found in another State shall be delivered up;" and this has been carried into effect for the most part satisfactorily to

"O, Baler," cried she, sobbing, "how greatly dost thou sin against thyself, in respect to those who emulate all with whom thot hast intercourse, in figure, mind, and goodness of heart. Truly. I might almost believe that no heart palsates in thy breast, since thou dost so obstinately reject and oppose me. Thy wealth, thy distinguished acquaintances and circles, seem to be the world beyond which thy vision cannot extend. Dost thou, then, think of nothing further? Dost thou live merly for this short span of time, and canst thou believe that for thy heartless conduct thus must answer to a higher tribunal? Or perhaps thou hast no belief in a God, in an immortality, and a meeting after death? Satisfy me by answering these questions."

ment of his heart, by every consideration of his duties as a Senator, by love to God and man. It will not now enter. Suffice it to say, that when he should undertake them.

In relation to the clause concerning fugitive slaves, however, the Supreme Court of the Unit slaves, with its characteristic tendency to Constitution was sectional, unless the constitution was sectional unless the thum.

In relation to the clause concerning fugitive slaves, however, the Supreme Court of the Unit slaves, with its char the several States, by arrangements between them.

In relation to the clause concerning fugitive slaves, however, the Supreme Court of the United States, with its characteristic tendency to consolidation, which has ever been so much feared by the republicans of this country, has decided that to Congress belongs the right of legislating upon the subject of the taking and delivery of fugitive slaves—a decision, in my humble opinion, erroneous as a legal proposition, most unfortunate for those interested in the execution of this provision of our Constitution, and confirming what was the Southern doctrine, that the respectable bench of Presidential candidates who, in all the dignity which can be imparted by rusty black silk gowns, hold their sittings in this Capitol, is an unsafe and unsatisfactory tribunal for the decision of questions partaking of a political character; and hereto agreed the convention of the State of New York which ratified the Constitution, and commission to "correct the arrange of the State of New York which ratified the Constitution, and confirming that State of New York which ratified to the Compromise. The recently elected Governor of this State, in his inaugural, says:

"The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now, as the ever has been, for the Constitution and its Compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures, as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery."

There is a little slurring here of the "Whiskey Rebellion:" but let that pass. The passage reads well, and sounds well. Pannsylvania is "for the Constitution and its Compromises." What State is not?

But further: In maintaining the Compromise, says:

"The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now, as the ever has been, for the Constitution and its Compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures, as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery."

munity in which they are to be executed. The Fugitive Slave Law is, of course, to be executed in the free States. One would suppose that it should, therefore, have been so framed as to conform to Northern notions so far as it might without impairing its efficiency; but judging from the terms of the law, from its practical operation, and supposing that men of sense intend that which is the inevitable result of their acts, the Fugitive Slave Law was drawn and enacted more for the purpose of wounding and lacerating the feelings of the North, of insulting its settled convictions of right and wrong, than for the purpose of securing the return of runaway slaves. It may be that injustice is done to the framers of the law by these remarks, for it may have been intended as an experiment upon Northern servility, to exhibit to the world the profound depths of infamy to which politicians can descend. Indeed, sir, the tradition connected with the origin of this law is this, and its probability challenges belief, that the distinguished gentleman who drew it but who was opposed to the whole system of the Compromise, purposely filled it with provisions so shocking and revolting to every Northern men love the South.

Sensitive as the North has always been upon this subject, it may be profitable to examine how far the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law are calculated to conciliate its prejudices and secure a cordial discharge of the obligations of the Constitution.

The difficulty of enforcing laws against the subject, and upon the subject, and upon the subject, and upon the subject, and upon of the Fugitive Slave Law and the provision is commended to the support of the South.

The difficulty of enforcing laws against the south.

The difficulty of enforcing laws against the south.

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The difficulty of enforcing laws against the south.

The Middle state in the fill with the North is subject, it may be the seven the subject of the South.

The ididuction of the North, of insultin

under the name of commissioners, who stink in case at Philadelphia, where the willing offices of the commissioner were made available in kidnapping a free man—the case in New York, where all testimony in behalf of the person arrested was excluded—the case at Harrisburg, where a cause was tried and concluded before daybreak. Now, if Southern gentlemen doubt what sort of persons are appointed commissioners under this law, let me ask them what sort of persons would be found among them to

dollars a head. Is there any honorable Southern gentleman upon this floor who would occupy such an office?

Then, sir, the executors of our laws, our sheriffs and constables, are elected by the people—chosen for their fitness for those offices, and responsible by their bail for their official good conduct. By the Fugitive Law the commissioner is vested with authority to appoint processes to execute the process issued under persons to execute the process issued under that law, and the character of the persons may persons to execute the process issued under that law, and the character of the persons may be inferred from the character of the appointing power, and of the duties to be discharged. By our laws, persons are arrested by due process, issued by some responsible officer, and running in the name of the people of the State. Your Fugitive Law says a man may be arrested by "seizing him without process;" and under this provision, in the Buffalo case, a man was arrested by being served with a billet of wood laid over his head, crushing his skull, and so, stupified and half dead, with blood and water oozing from his mouth, nose, eyes, and ears, dragged before your commissioner, tried, and delivered up. And in a more recent case at Columbia, in Pennsylvania, we are told by the newspapers that—

"The fugitive, whose name was Smith, made an attempt to escape, when officer Ridgely drew a pistol, and discharged the contents through his neck, and Smith fell dead instant-

at Columbia, in Pennsylvania, we are told by the newspapers that—
"The fugitive, whose name was Smith, made an attempt to escape, when officer Ridgely drew a pistol, and discharged the contents through his neck, and Smith fell dead instant-

through his neck, and Smith fell dead instantive. It remains to be seen how strictly Maryland adheres to the Compromise of the Constitution, which requires fugitives from justice to be delivered up.

In New York, probably in all the States, all considerations which may bias the decision of a court are removed as far as possible, that judgments may be rendered conscientiously, and the public inspired with confidence in the integrity of the judiciary. The Fugitive Slave Law offers, in plain, direct, and unequivocal terms, a bribe of five dollars for deciding against the liberty of the person arrested. The identical services which are remunerated by five dollars, if the person is declared free, is remunerated with ten dollars if he is declared a slave. This may be considered a small bribe; but let it be considered, too, to whom it is offered.

"Every man has his price," says a distinguished personage; and the price of a Fugitive Law commissioner, upon any just principle of appraisement, ought to be very low. In a word, sir, the system of adjudication provided by the Fugitive Law, itsofficers included, would not at the North be considered sufficiently safe or dignified for establishing the right of property in a dog.

And what is the effect? Why, just what

the North be considered sufficiently safe or dignified for establishing the right of property in
a dog.

And what is the effect? Why, just what
might be expected. The law is, and for all
practical purposes will ever be, a dead letter—
incapable of being executed to any extent useful to the South, because it is not sustained by
a sound and honest public opinion. The people of the North have unbounded respect for
good and wholesome laws. The most humble
justice of the peace in New York may, on proper cause, issue his warrant against the most
distinguished and powerful; and a constable,
if his precept so direct, may take him without
riot or resistance, and lodge him in the county
jail. But under your Fugitive Law, your prosees, which runs in the name of twenty-four
millions of people, is not sufficient without an
armed force, nor always with, to arrest a friendless runaway slave.

The South is told by the North, that the
Fugitive Slave Law shall be observed and executed. Let the State of Pennsylvania, which
is very particularly sound upon this subject, be

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sacred functions of Government; and men, for this purpose, are selected from among the most respectable in the State, of well-established moral qualifications, and legal learning ripened by experience; but the Fugitive Law scatters by experience; but the North a judicial spawn, ing miasmas of the South, making white labor reluctant, if not unprofitable, is settled, is it, by under the name of commissioners, who stink in the nostrils of the people—appointed by a system of favoritism, or a still more odious system of nepotism, distinguished by no quality which can commend them to the confidence of the public. They would suffer in the judgment of God and all good men by comparison with the negroes they arrest. Witness the case at Buffalo, where the commissioner overruled the decision of the United States district judge—the case at Philadelphia, where the willing offices of the commissioner were made available in hidsening a few men, the case in New York. pairing the constitutional rights of the South, or avoiding the constitutional obligations of the North. No discussion for such an object has ever been sprung by the North. But whenever and wherever this question assumes a shape which shall involve the substantial, constitutional, and individual rights of Northern free-

sioners under this law, let me ask them what sort of persons would be found among them to fill an office, the sole duty of which is to superintend the arrest of runaway negroes at five dollars a head. Is there any honorable Southern gentleman upon this floor who would occupy such an office?

Then, sir, the executors of our laws, our sheriffs and constables, are elected by the people—chosen for their fitness for those offices, and responsible by their bail for their official and responsible by the people of the form of the responsible by the responsible by the people of the responsible by their bail for their official and responsible by the responsible by the re of the future, convinced by every day's report that our Government is the admiration of the world, our country the hope of the good among all nations, the North has rested quiet in the strong belief that the Union has never been in

little child. The present seems all with which it has to do; no sad regrets of the past cast a

UNCLE TOM'S CARIN.

arlolin

Copies of this work are for sale at the offic of the National Era, on 7th street. Price-in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full gilt, \$2. Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, free of postage, on addressing L. Clephane, at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

TO THE READERS OF THE NATIONAL ERA It is with great pleasure that we announ to our readers, that we have succeeded in engaging Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, as a regular contributor to the columns of the Era. She may not be able, for some time, to commence another work of the character of that lately completed, and of which more than fifty thousand copies have already been sold; but meantime we may expect shorter and less elaborate productions from her pen.

We take this occasion also to ann Miss SARAH JANE CLARKE, more widely known as GRACE GREENWOOD, who is engaged for the Era exclusively, will leave this country on the 26th instant for Europe, where she will furnish a series of Letters from the Old World. for our columns, which for the rest of the year will constitute one of the chief attractions the paper. She will be absent probably a year, so that we shall have the pleasure and benefit of her mature observations on English and European life.

We hope the foregoing information may be widely circulated by our friends, so that the many admirers of the authors named may put themselves in communication with them through the Era.

Will our friends of the press do us the favor to call attention to the announcement above? We shall be pleased to reciprocate the cour

GRACE GREENWOOD left New York last Sat urday for Europe, on the Atlantic, Captain West. Our readers may expect a letter from her on her arrival in England. As her Boston publishers intend to issue the letters in a distinct volume, after their appearance in the Era they insist that they shall be copyrighted. This will of course prevent their republication by other papers.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE - POSITION

In our edition this week the reader will find a late correspondence between Robert G. Scott of Virginia, and the Democratic Presidential

Mr. Scott is a Virginia politician, a recent to extend the power of the Executive Departconvert to Democracy, a respectable man, for ment at the expense of the Legislative; or beaught we know, but whose existence is now for the first time brought to the notice of the American People, by his assumption of the of a majority of the People. This is precisely office of catechist-general, undertaken upon his the case with the score of Democratic aspirants own personal responsibility, without authority who have pledged themselves to veto certain from any Party organization. It is an interesting spectacle to see Generals, Colonels, and be elected. Let us ask Mr. Douglas, for ex-Judges, men who have grown gray in the service of the country or themselves, men who have filled high station, spoken and voted upon all hence? Are you so enlightened that you can the questions that have agitated the Union for the last quarter of a century. Men whose lives Are you ambitious to enlarge the Executive are supposed by multitudes to have made an Power and circumscribe the sphere of Congress, essential part of the history of this Republic, if so as to augment the consequence of the Presi- the advancement of Democratic Principles; slave-hunter, to help him knock down and drag of Robert G. Scott, of Kichmond, Yirginia, and laying themselves bare to his inspection, that he may examine them, (as a slave-dealer does his chattels,) with a view to ascertain their value in the political market!

It is somewhat remarkable that not one of the legion of Democratic aspirants for the Presidency dared to reject or even betray symptoms of disgust at the ordeal, except General Wool. Let us suppose an answer that might have been given to this inquisitive gentleman: "SIR: If you have been a reader of the news-

papers, you know my principles and politics. from my words and votes; if you have not, let me advise you to subscribe to the Congres-

I refer you also to the Constitution United States, which declares that-

' All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives :

And that the President Shall take care that the laws be faithfully

To ask me whether I will pledge my veto in advance on the legislation of Congress, is, to ask whether I will usurp legislative power: and the inquiry whether I will maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws passed in pursuance of it, implies the supposition that I may perjure myself. These are questions not fit to be asked of any man, unless there be presump tive evidence that he is a scoundrel : and questions not fit to be asked are not fit to be answered. With due respect, &c."

Had he been a Northern man, he might have received such an answer, or none; but Robert G. Scott is a slaveholder, a self-constituted organ of the Slave Power-therefore not to be slighted or snubbed. True, the masses of the Party to which these 'gentlemen belonged might not be pleased with any premature pledges by their candidates; the Democracy of the North certainly would be offended; and propriety dictated that the action of the Convention about to meet for the purpose of determining the issues and candidates in the approaching canvass should not be forestalled but these were all minor considerations in view of the categorical demand of Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, Virginia, that they should define their positions. They turned their backs upon everybody and everything else, and humbly bowed to him, presuming him to be, for the time, the representative of the Slaveholding

dates of the Democratic Party for the Presidency, with the exception of General Wool has, in obedience to the will of Slavery, given a written pledge in advance, to veto, if elected to the Presidency, any bill that might pass to repeal or mitigate the infamous Fugitive Slave

consider the rendering of this pledge the most offensive act of submission to Slavery ever per-petrated. Martin Van Buren's pledge in 1836 was not so disgraceful. Slavery had existed here for a century: there was plausibility (though no truth) in the plea of implied faith set up in support of its toleration : the public mind not so well informed as it is now on the subject of Slavery: the agitation had just com menced: politicians generally were blind to the aggressions of the Slave Power. But here is a Law, passed in 1852, after twenty years thorough discussion of the relations of Slavery the Public mind of the North having mean-People of the North, repugnant to their institutions, the enforcement of which is constantly
provoking violence and bloodshed: a Law,
forced through the popular branch of the
Legislature without discussion, without a law, as the needle to the pole. Owing his election
to such a sectional issue, he can be trusted upon
all questions connected with it.

This is the philosophy of the present movement. Slaveholders demand the pledged veto
in advance, not because the Fugitive Slave

stended specially to operate; and this Law, the Federal Government. very Democratic aspirant for the Presidency Now, we appeal to the liberal Democrats of

aw-making Power! wishes of the thirteen and a half millions of freemen of the North weigh as chaff against son to the Slave Power, and it was hoped that holders of the South.

Congress is the sole law-making power of by harlotry with Slavery. Have you grown the United States. Its proceedings ought to weary of well-doing? Is this hope to go out be independent and unfettered, save by the in perpetual night? Constitution. The President is authorized to that then, on mature reflection, he will be able, in view of existing circumstances and his constitutional obligations, to approve or disapprove of it, wisely. This is the theory of the veto power. But, when he pledges himself, in adrance of all discussion by Congress, to veto a particular measure which it is supposed it may oass, he assumes a prerogative not conferred by the Constitution. If he may do this in one case, he may do it in any case; and thus abridge the sphere of the Law-making Power, as defined by the Constitution. He usurps, in fact, the power to designate the subjects on which Congress may legislate, by announcing he measures that will not receive his sanction f such usurpation is to become a usage, Conress must look to the Annual Message of the resident, instead of the Constitution, for the charter of its powers. Instead of being the

representative of the People, it becomes the

cool of the Executive-instead of a Law-maker,

would be the Law-register of the President A President who declares his purpose in advance, to veto a measure that may be passed by the Federal Legislature, does so because he believes himself so well informed upon the subject that the discussions of Congress and further reflection on his own part can add nothing to his information or wisdom; or because he aims cause he is willing to become the tool of a Faction, desperately bent upon overruling the will legislation by Congress, should any one of then ample, What do you mean by that pledge Are you wiser now than you will be a year derive no wisdom from the debates of Congress? Stavelrolding Interest shall control the deliber ations and decisions of the Federal Government? One or all of these questions you must answer in the affirmative, or your conduct is without a reason-sheer madness. We shall answer for you: It is in obedience to the Slaveholding Interest that this pledge is given. That pledge if any one who has made it should be elected puts the Federal Government under its control

for the next four years. It matters little what the issue is ne that will unite Slaveholders. In 1836, for want of something else, they made the issue on Slavery in the District of Columbia, though there was far less danger of its abolition then. than there has been repeatedly since. But it was necessary to raise a question that would unite the South, which through its union could then take advantage of the divided North, and obtain possession of the Government. Hence Mr. Van Buren was constrained to pledge his veto against any bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District.

It was to unite the South, and through that union conquer the divided North, that the gag test was got up in Congress, and not till its effects in aggravating excitement and jeopard ing Democratic ascendency in the free States ecame palpable, did the Slaveholders consent ase their Northern friends from its en-

In 1844, the issue was Texas Annexation for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery. Mr. Van Buren hesitated, was thrown aside; the South rallied upon Mr. Polk, and

In 1848, the issue was raised on the que tion of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Northern candidate, Mr. Cass, was obliged to change his opinion, and become an Anti-Proviso man before he could receive the nomination. But this time the policy of the Slave Power was baffled. The Anti-Slavery feeling aroused at the North was stronger and more active than at any former period, and the position of General Taylor, the Whig candidate, was much less obnoxious to it than that of his Democratic opponent, while the fact of his being a large Slaveholder, divided the South, and se cured him strong support in that region. This time, then, the Democracy lost the battle by planting itself upon a sectional issue.

Presently, the Adjustment measures and it was assumed that, as the question of Slavery extension was settled, the excitemen at the North would be allayed. The Democracy triumphed in the local elections; but the cause was misrepresented. It triumphed, bewholly to the South, alienated from the Northern Whig party its Anti-Slavery supporters, while the Democrats in Ohio, Massach and New York, affiliating with them, brought fresh accessions to the Democratic ranks. All this was overlooked or misrepresented; and the Democratic triumphs were quoted as evidences of the satisfaction of the North with the

Once more, then, we see the Slaveholders reurning to their old policy of making a sectional issue, on which they may unite the South, and thereby control the North. And, as usual. they take just that measure which is most offensive to the free States, because it will certainly unite and secure the South, because the Whig party will not dare to stand upon it, because the Democracy of the North, it is that the Convention would nominate one of the thought, by the force of party machinery can pledged candidates, or, should it select a new carry the great majority of its adherents, and because, the man who can be elected upon before our paper shall go to press, the action o such an issue will be as true to the Slave Power and its exactions: a Law, odious to the as the needle to the pole. Owing his election at all events, our Democratic friends are wel

chance for amendment, at the end of a long Law is vital in its present form to their pecuunder the operation of the previous niary interests, but because it serves as a uestion, against the will of a majority of rep- on which to unite the South, divide the North, atives from the section in which it was sectionalize the Democracy, and, through it

pledges his veto to make irrepealable and un-changeable, no matter what may be the will of more under the yoke of Slavery? To sectionmajority of the American People, or of the alize your party? To go into the Presidentia canvass on the single issue, disguise it as you These men do not pretend that the provis- may, of the finality of an odious law for catchions of the law are not uncommonly stringent, ing runaway slaves? To labor for the success but they proceed on the insulting assumption of a candidate pledged to restrain the inde of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, that this stringency pendence of the Law-making Power? To aid is rendered necessary by the disloyalty of the Northern People to the Constitution. They know that it is revolting to the People of the trol of a Slaveholding Faction, utterly devoid Free States, but they pledge themselves to veto of sympathy with the cause of true Democramy amendment that may make it more toler- cy? The year 1848 witnessed the emancipaable, while it is understood that they would tion of many of you from a thraldom, which sanction any amendment that would make it for years you had execrated, without being more intolerable. With them, the views and able to break. "You ran well for a season, the will of the three hundred thousand slave- thenceforth the Democracy would prove loyal to its own great Truth, and not seek success

Among the old Jews, the privilege was se veto a bill after it has passed both branches of cured to the Hebrew bondsman, every seven Congress. The presumption is, that he will years, of going out free. But if, at the end of ave availed himself of the deliberations of that time, he was so in love with his condition Congress, of the facts and arguments adduced that he would not leave it, then his master was during its consideration, for and against it, and to take an awl, and thrust it through his ear unto the door-post, and the servant became a bondsman forever. The question submitted t all liberal-minded Democrats now, is, will you have your ears bored to the door, and become men forever? Or will you go out free men, by the grace of God and your own brave

All that you need is, faith in Principle and in the People. Submit its claims to their decision, and their response will be prompt and de-

No matter now what the resolves of the Bal timore Convention, if it put in nomination any one of these pledged men, it ratifies his pledge, becomes bound by it, and, what is still worse, sanctions it as a precedent. Having taken him, with the mortgage upon him, i becomes responsible for his obligations, and every voter who sustains him becomes equally

Let the Convention have nothing to do with the Finality Test, or any new article of faith let it pass by all the pledged candidates and take one unpledged and uncommitted, and liberal Democrats could then sustain their party consistently with their principles; but the moment the Convention, by its resolves or nominations shall take sectional ground, thus recognising the supremacy of the Slave Power. ceases to be Democratic, and misrepresent the Democratic party. From that moment. fidelity to Truth, loyalty to the Party itself, justify opposition to its action and nomination and in the opinion of an outsider who claim the right to speak freely, though not dogmati-

cally, they demand it. By the Liberal Democrats we mean tho who desire to see their Party released from Pro-Slavery influence, and placed in a condi tion where it can practically sustain all welldirected movements for the promotion of the interests of the masses. They may be divided into several classes: first, those who regard their Party organization only as a means for and perpetuation of the organization than to ciples; third, those who, while approving of its principles, regard it also as a means for securing patronage to themselves and Suppose the Baltimore Convention nominat

one of the aspirants who have pledged themselves to this man in Richmond, or a candidate on the platform assumed by them, what can you, Democrats of Principle, expect to gain by his success? His triumph will be the triumph of Slavery, not of a single Principle of Liberty. Are you to look for the promotion of sound Democratic doctrines at the hands of a may who was elected for the purpose, primarily, of securing the ascendency of a selfish, tyrannical Faction, over the views and will of a large me jority of the American People? What could you lose by his defeat? Has a Whig Executive been able in the course of four years to change or modify the Democratic Policy of the country or to prevent the Democratic Party from re turning an overwhelming majority to Congress What might you gain by his defeat? The rod of Slavery would be broken: the politician who have betrayed your Party into a false position would be prostrated: Faction would cease to lord it over the Democratic masses These results were almost achieved by th Democratic revolt of 1848; they might have been wholly secured, had the Radical Democrats of New York maintained their position. Their defection has led the way to nother trial of the old policy. Let it fail this time; let the leaders and masses of the Democracy be made to feel that the Party that leans upon Slavery leans upon a broken reed. and the miserable experiment will scarcely be

Democrats of Party, rather than of Prin ciple, what can you expect from the success of such a candidate? In less than two years the Democracy would go into a minority in most of the Free States. The Whigs, by the aid of the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, provoked by your conduct, would break the power of your organ ization. And what would result from defeat? Not what happened after the events of 1848 Then there was a Democratic demonstration of revolt against the Slave Power that brough accessions to the Democratic ranks in the free States; but, in the case now supposed—you clinging to your organization, though controlled by Slavery—defeat would bring you no recruits.

In your adversity, all your pledges of future devotion to Liberty would be spurned-the

People would not trust you. And you, Democrats of Patronage, who while you keep one eye half open to Principle keep the other wide open to the spoils-wha can you expect from the election of such a candidate? Hardly enough of patronage to console you for the sacrifice of principle. An Administration brought in upon such a pledge must bestow its patronage to please its maste Slavery is not apt to make much of its secret enemies, or hazard its interests by placing power in their hands. But, your candidate would be defeated-and what then? All would he lost-the Principles for which you ought to have contended, the Integrity which you ought to have maintained, the Patronage for which alone you did contend-all lost! You would

While we write, events are gathering to head. We have proceeded on the assumption one, place him upon their platform. Probably come to our views, honestly entertained and frankly expressed.

For the National Era. THE POETS CLOUDED MOMENT.

BY MARY IRVING. No! put the pen and page away!

The weird winds howl the dirge of day With melancholy might; I know what mounful memories stray 'Twixt thee and Heaven's sweet light "Tis only when light, love, and gladness, are gleaming That thou shouldst unveil " the fair face of thy dream

Thou shalt not driam to-night;

A thought is in thy dim blue eye, Too deep for utterance; Why ask the wide world's sympathy For a sad countenance? Chain to thy soul the struggling sigh—

Flash far the cheering glance! drop gushing up from the hearts thou has

an angel to smile on thy spirit when saddened Then let no ghost of buried years O'ersweep thy soul-lit line; The world hath quite enough of fears—

What careth it for thine Too many drops the fount of tears Hath poured on Poesy's shrine! Se thou a beacon of heavenward beaming! A quenchless star o'er a sad world gleaming

A MODEST DEMAND.

A Committee of the Maryland House Delegates, to which the Gorsuch case was re ferred, has made a report, closing with the fol-

"Resolved, That while the people of Maryland most cordially acquiesce in the principles embraced in the Compromise measures of Congress, as a final adjustment of all the questions growing out of the institution of Slavery, common justice, as well as a proper regard for their own rights, require that they should in-sist, whenever either of those measures shall be found defective in its practical operations, that it shall be so amended as to render it efficient for the purposes contemplated in its ador

"Resolved. That experience has demonstrate "Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the 'Fugitive Slave Act' to be impotent for the purposes it was intended to effect, by reason of the failure of Congress to enforce, by adequate penalties, the attendance and aid of the "posse comitatus," when required by the officer charged with the execution of the law. Therefore, such an amendment by Congress a will render the act efficient and operative i

this respect, is imperatively necessary.

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress requested to use their best efforts to have the law amend ed in the manner indicated in the preceding

So much for the finality of the totality. The laveholders reserve the right of agitating and making new demands, whenever they please while they denounce agitation by the North a

These gentlemen in Maryland carry it with high hand. Have they forgotten who kidhapped Rachel Parker from Pennsylvania low Miller, a Pennsylvanian, came to his death? Who killed William Smith, at Columbia? Innocent gentlemen! Always sinned against, never sinning!

And now they demand an amendment of the nfernal Law, so as to compel every citizen to ecome the catch-pole of the Slaveholder. What a beautiful spectacle, to see the Reverend Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, and the venerable Thomas Ritchie, and our exfriend of the Southern Press, and the gallant General Armstrong, and our dignified neighbor of the Intelligencer, and the Slavery-loving editor of the National Era, suddenly summon in the streets of Washington, by some well-paid land centleman! Wouldn't we obey the sum

We advise Congress to try its hand at converting the citizens of the United States into slave-catchers. Let it enact that the posse omitatus shall turn out on the hue and cry after a runaway, vhenever summoned, on pain of shaved heads, copped ears, and confinement in the dungeon for six months on bread and water. Who would not obey such an enactnent? Directly we should have declarations from Cass, Buchman, & Co., that such a law was a grave ont, different from other laws, sacred as the Constitution itself, not to be altered or repealed-vital, in fact, to the Union; and presently the whole tribe of lower-law livines would be preaching damnation against the higher-law simers who should dare to dis-

PRESBYTERIAN JENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.)

On the fourth tay of the session, Dr. Tayor, from the Committee on Bills and Overures, made the following report on Slavery, which, after some unimportant discussion, was adopted:

our sources, on the subject of slavery, viz: No., from the Presbytery of Athens; No. 2, from he Presbytery of Fort Wayne; No. 3, from individuals; and No. 4, from the Presbytery of Franklin, Ohio. The memorials ask of the Assembly—1st, a further expression of opinion on the subject of slavery; 2d, that it be enjoined on the lower judicatories to bring overy case or staveholding under examination, for particular condemnation or vindication; 3d, that the several Synods be cited to appear before the next General Assembly, to answer charges which it is alleged that common fame brings against them in connection with slavery very case of slaveholding under examination

ery.
"The committee are of opinion—first, that the General Assembly has already clearly and no further expression is demanded at the present time. Second, that the demand for an inent time. Second, that the demand for an injunction on the lower judicatories to take action with respect to this subject is not in accordance with the provisions of our constitution.—(See chapter on Review and Control.) Third, that the several memorials which ask for citation of the Synods should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"In view of these reasons, the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration."

o be discharged from the further consideration

ussion since our last issue, has been Church Extension. It was brought up on a report by Thompson J. Mills, from a committee "It requires each Presbytery to present the

subject to all the Churches, and obtain an an-nual contribution, and to find out and sustain suitable young men for education. Each Con-vention is also to have a standing committee, to be responsible to a standing committee of the General Assembly; and this committee shall employ a salaried secretary to attend to shall employ a salaried secretary to attend to this work; each Presbytery to apply its contributions to their own candidates, and to pay over the surplus to the Secretary of the Assembly Committee. The different Theological Seminaries are also required to send up annual reports to the Assembly.

"Rev. Mr. Ranney proposed an amendment, substituting a plan which recommends to each Presbytery to appoint a Standing Committee on Ministerial Education, who shall take charge of the subject, and allow each to give its funds to any education society, or disburse its funds in its own way as may be deemed.

its funds to any education society, or disburs its funds in its own way, as may be deeme

"This proposition, as presenting the forma-tion of a general board co-extensive with the whole church, and as recognising voluntary societies, was opposed by the friends of the re-

leading to centralization, ecclesiastical domie than usual interest, by Dr. Elder, on the nation, and sectarianism. istinguished Political Economist, Henry C. Monday evening last, after a protracted dis assion, it was adopted, with some modifica-

The Committee on the Judiciary made a r port adverse to the memorials on Slavery re

ferred to it; but, as the hour was very late, it Assembly, which then adjourned, sine die.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WORKS OF STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., LL. D. New Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

These are two well-printed volumes of Se mons and Sketches, by the late Dr. Olin, Pres dent of the Wesleyan University. He was a man of learning, highly gifted as a preacher. and stood high in the affections of his own de nomination. The sermons were not designed by the author for publication, but they are now given to the public in acquiescence with " a very general desire on the part of those who were acquainted with" him

THORPE. By Wm. Mountford. Boston: Ticknor Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

A pleasant volume for the dreamy days summer. Thorpe is the name of a quiet English town, ancient, but still thriving; and the story is an impressive picture of human life, its joys and sorrows, its modes of thought and actio among the village folk. The style is easy and graceful, and a religious spirit, without sectarian cant or bias, pervades the work.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES. By Horace Smith. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

A traveller could not have a pleasanter con anion with him, to amuse him in strange places among strange faces, than the Gaietles and Gravities of Horace Smith, author of Reected Addresses. They were selected from the author's contributions to periodical literature, chiefly in the New Monthly Magazine, and issued from the press of Colburn, in a distinct form in 1825. The publishers announ similar volume for their "Popular Library," ontaining the Miscellanies of James Smith.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: or. Mirth and Marvels By Thomas Ingoldsby. First Series. Published

Another of "Appleton's Popular Library o the Best Authors." The author of these well told legends, moving the soul sometimes to ard Harris Borheam. Despite his reverend itle, he has a decided taste for fun.

BRONCHITIS AND KINDRED DISEASES. By W. W. Hall, M. D. New York: Redfield, Clinton Hall For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Wash

This volume we commend to everybody suf fering with Throat Disease, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, or symptoms of incipient Consumption. t is full of sound practical knowledge, com municated in a style adapted to people not familiar with medical technicalitie

A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF ST. THOMAS, W. I. B John P. Knox. New York: Charles Scribner. Fo sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C

Mr. Knox is the pastor of the Reformer Dutch Church at St. Thomas, in the West Indies. His work appears to be a trustworthy account of St. Thomas-its settlement, physical features, resources, character of popula tion, &c., and must be interesting to those who would resort to it for health or pleasure.

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. By Richard Cheveni Trench, B. D. Redfield, Columbia Hall, New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue

We know not in what better way the opera of the new insight it gave him into the anatomy N. Y.; those of Marcy and Cass the 25th. of language. Mr. French's book belongs to morality in words," "the history in words," "the rise of new words," &c.

THE HOWADJI IN SYRIA. By George William Cur tis. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by

Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. We read the "Nile Notes," by the same au thor, with much interest. It was better than ordinary books of travel, though there was a little too much straining for effect. Since then the author has improved, and the present work, tion, before their delegates had started from quite as picturesque in description and happy n the grouping of incidents illustrative of and character, is less artificial in style.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY. By N. P. Willis. Ne

York: Charles Scribner. For sale as above. These Letters, containing light and sparkling observations on European and English So ciety by Mr. Willis, who spent some years abroad, originally appeared in the columns of the New York Mirror, but special attention was directed to them by the London Quarterly which, on their appearance, came out with bitter article against the author, as a gross violator of that law of reserve which forbids free comment upon those whose hospitalities or courtesies have been extended to us. The Letters, revised by a friend, with a view to the suppression of whatever might annoy any one then living in London, went through three editions there, at seven dollars a copy—a fact showing that John Bull is quite as sensitive as

Brother Jonathan to what people think of him The present volume is a complete edition the Letters objected to by the Quarterly being republished as originally written. "The offend ing portion," the author thinks, "must be at any rate harmless, after having been extensively circulated in this country through the Mirror, and prominently quoted by the Quar-terly." We hope this may be true, for nothing can justify an author in trespassing upon the ess of the social circle, and dragging it to the public gaze, in such a way as to injure the character or wound the delicacy of any

A MANUAL OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES. With merous Illustrations. By Charles Anthon. LL. D. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck

Taylor, Washington, D. C. This work is on the same plan as the Man ual of Roman Antiquities, recently from the pen of the same author, whose reputation as a cient recommendation to any work of the kind. It is got up in an excellent style, with great attention to the typography.

THE GRUMBLER. By Ellen Pickering. Philade phia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by Shillington Co., Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This novel, got up in a cheap form, is one

the best, if not the best, of Miss Pickering's.

As a story it is full of interest, and as a delineation of character, highly instructive, while its moral tone is healthful GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE appears in a new type, on finer and more ex-

sive paper, and with the first of a series of ginal drawings and engravings of American SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE POR JUNE tains several superb engravings. Amon any interesting articles, we notice one

DESTINY OF THE COLORED PROPLE. By Martin Robinson Delany. Philadelphia.

with a full comprehension of the necessities was postponed till the next meeting of the feelings, and wants of the class to which he belongs. We commend his work to those who would understand the real position of the Colored People, and the views which begin to be entertained among them. Mr. Delany is a strong advocate of their emigration to Central America and Mexico.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. May, 1852. Boston Crosby, Nichols, & Co

Among the able contributors to the May number are Messrs. Dewey. Giles. &c. The topics discussed are the Andover and Prince-ton Theologies, History of the English Language, Theory of Human Progression, the New Exodus, Emigration, the Procession of the Holy Ghost, Pauper Children in London, the Rev. William Ware, Life of Niebuhr.

THE PARTHENIAN

is a very neat, beautifully printed, well-filled periodical, issued quarterly at one dollar a year. in Baltimore, from the press of Gobright, Thorne & Co., by the Pupils of the Baltimor Female College—being made up of articles con-tributed by the instructers, pupils, alumnæ and patrons of the College.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. XXV June, 1852.

The fifth volume commences with the iss of this number, and we learn that the regular edition now numbers ninety thousand-a circulation, we should think, without parallel in periodical literature. Six accomplished literary gentlemen are engaged as editors.

CHAMBERS'S POCKET MISCELLANY. Boston: Gould vania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The publishers announce that they have made arrangements for issuing this popular work. by the Messrs. Chambers, from early sheets of the Edinburgh edition, in monthly parts or volumes of 180 pages each-each volume complete in itself. It is intended to furnish easy reading for the traveller, who on the railroad and steamboat wishes to have a pocket companion that he can take out or lay aside when he pleases. This agreeable miscellany answers the purpose admirably.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM; or, Views of the most remarkable Places and Objects of all countries, steel engravings, by distinguished artists, with doscriptive and historical text, by eminent writers in Europe and America. Edited by Charles A. Dana. Vol. I. New York: Hermann J. Meyer.

Its titlepage describes it sufficiently. to be published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 25 cents a number, or \$3 a volume Twelve numbers constitute a volume, and each number will contain four steel engravings, with twenty pages of letter press.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of R. G. Scott, of Richmond, Virginia, to the Democratic candidates for the Presidency

with their replies. The letter of R. G. Scott, of Richmond, Va. with the replies of Messrs. W. R. King, Stockton, Houston, Boyd, Dallas, Rush, Lane, Douglas Buchanan, Wool, Marcy, Dickinson, and Cass, is published in the Richmond Enquirer of last Friday. Mr. Scott states that other answers may yet be received, and when they reach him they will be made public. His catechetical letter is dated at Richmond, Va., May 17th. The answers of Messrs. King, Stockton, Houston, and Boyd, are dated at Washington, May 20th. Mr. Dickinson replies from Binghamton, New York, and Mr. Dallas from no tions of the mind and heart can be analyzed place designated, on the same date. The letand understood, than in the study of words | ters of Rusk and Lane are dated the 21st, that Who has not a vivid recollection of the first of Douglas the 22d, those of Buchanan and time he road the "Diversions of Purley," and Wool the 24th, at Lancaster, Pa., and Albany,

The celerity and precision with which the that small class of which Horne Tooke's is the correspondence was conducted imply precontype. It is an admirable little work, showing certed arrangement, and the implication rethe changes in the meaning of words. "the ceives confirmation from the declarations of Mr. Gwin in the Senate, and Mr. Polk in the House, made a month ago, pledging the Democratic candidates to the Fugitive Law, and avowing that the pledge would be publicly

The time chosen is worthy of remark. It

was not desirable that such a correspondence should appear in season to be laid before the People for their calm and deliberate examinahome. It might have aroused a feeling unfavorable to the arrangements of the managers who have taken the Baltimore Convention under their care. That feeling might have been communicated to the delegates; so that a body of quite impracticable men might have been found in the Convention. Opportunity would have been given for concert and some plan of action on the part of those opposed to the adoption of new tests. To prevent this, the correspondence is put off till there remains just time enough to have the answers ready for the use of the managers. They appear in the Richmond Enquirer while the delegates are on their way to the Convention: they reach Washington just three days before its assembling; they will not reach the People generally till the Convention shall have completed its action and adjourned. The whole transaction is a fraud upon the American Public.

Nearly five columns of the Union are filled with the correspondence; but happily we are spared the disagreeable necessity of republishing the whole of it, as a large portion is mere twattle, without any pertinence to the main object of the election. It is somewhat important to know where these gentlemen stand, but why they stand there, is a question on which we need no further light. Scott's letter is republished in full. King's in

brief and direct-we omit only the ceremonial part. Stockton's is short and complete-two paragraphs, one referring to former speeches, the other disclaiming candidateship, omitted. Houston's is full and unequivocal—ceremonious words omitted. Boyd, assuming that he is not a candidate, answers rather for others than himself; but as he thinks they ought to pledge themselves explicitly, he of course would do the same. Dickinson is sound in the faith: nobody doubted him. He refers to his past course, and quotes largely from his past speeches. We had enough of them at the time, and there is nothing in them worthy of being reproduced. Dallas, as usual, measures his full length upon the ground: we omit his quotations from Scott's letter. Rusk entertains us with a dissertation on fanaticism, agitation, patriotism, the importance of the Union, and the still greater importance of the law for catching runaway slaves. We could not deny our Northern friends the benefit of this agreeable lecture. Lane goes with him who goes farthest: he is profoundly impressed with a sense of the awful sacredness of the great constitutional right of negro-catching. "The subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves," he says, "was an obstacle at the perid of the formation of the Constitution." Fudge! If he will give us a single authentic proof of this, we will give him twenty copies of the Era for gratuitous circulation among his constituents. Buchanan gives the required pledge, while at the same time, remembering that he was a Missouri Compromise man when the Adjustment measures were under consideration, he labors to screen himself from the charge of inconsistency. His moral sensibilities, exalted by long and careful training, are shocked at the hare idea of the repeal of the slave-catching writes law. Case struggles for pre-eminence in devo-

tion. We give the paragraphs in which he defines himself, and omit the sophistry by which he persuades himself that the Fugitive Law should be held as sacred as the Constitution itself. Marcy takes the whole pledge, in strong though general terms. Douglas pledges himself to veto any bill to destroy, or diminish the orce of the existing laws on the subject of fugitive slaves-meaning both the acts of 1793 and 1850. The disclaimer of any intention to use Executive patronage to influence the action of members of Congress on the subject, thrown out to propitiate the Free-Soil Democrats, cannot excuse or palliate the pledge by which, in advance, he would impose a restriction upon the independent action of Congress. Wool's answer is so manly and independent that we present the whole of it. Let it go upon record for his benefit hereafter. The Democratic masses may at some future day remember the man who refused to bow his neck to the yoke, preferring to stand erect in his unbending man-

Letter from Robert-G. Scott, Esq. RICHMOND, May 17, 1852.

Sir: A short fortnight will barely elapse be-fore the Convention of Delegates of the Democratic party, from every State in our Union, will assemble at Baltimore to nominate two of our most worthy and distinguished statesmen, to be voted for as President and Vice President of the nation. Your name has been associated with the proposed nomination, and will be most probably presented to the Convention, as it al-ready has been to the country, for its favor and support. Marked as has been your past political life by a fearless frankness and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party, I take leave to inquire of you, should you be nominated by the Convention, and elected to the Presidency by the people, in your administration of the Government will you sustain, and by any means within your power enforce and have executed, in all their parts, the various acts of Congress, constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recapture by their owners of fugitive slaves? And again, whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? And should, unfortunately, a bill be passed by Congress modifying or changing the law referred to, so so to impair its present valuable enactments. as to impair its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill? It is due to candor to inform you that a reply to this communication is desired before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention; and when received, is intended for publication, and that a copy of this will be nt to every other gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomina

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

Letter from William R. King, Esq. SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852.

* * * * * * * *

As respects the series of measures of the last ongress, commonly known as the Compromise nost of them are beyond the reach of legislaion; and although I considered some of the as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slaveholding States who publicly took ground in favor of acquies-ence, and I am gratified to find that such is States. The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Consti-tution, and therefore does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presi-dential office, I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal, or so would destroy its efficiency.

WILLIAM for its repeal, or so to modify or change it as

To Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from R. F. Stockton, Esq. SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852.

SIR: I have this morning received your leter post marked Richmond, 19th of May, 1852. thank you for the compliment of considering my opinions of any importance. I have no

hesitation in replying to each and all of your interrogatories affirmatively.

R. F. STOCKTON. Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from Sam Houston, Esq.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY. My course on the subject of the bills which constitute the Compromise, prior to and at the time they became laws, would seem to super-

to say I voted for each and every separate meas When I voted for these measures I regarded them, and still regard them, as a final adjustment of all the questions which they embraced. I further regarded them as constitutional, and deserving the strictest adherence to the principles which they contain. Such were my views and opinions when acting under the obligations

seen no reason to change them, but desire to see them executed as a whole, and maintained n their full and entire extent, whether I occupy a private or an official station.

After having, as I believe, answered your two first interrogatories, it only remains for me to say, if I should be placed in a position, by the will of the American people, where it would be rendered necessary for me to act in the con ingency presented, I would not hesitate to veto any bill" impairing the law for the proection of "the constitutional rights" which

sion and enjoyment of their slave property Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from Linn Boyd, Esq. WASHINGTON, May 20, 1852.

guaranty to the people of the South "the pos-

These are certainly very important questions—to each and all of which I hope every candidate for Presidential honors will give an explicit affirmative answer. The public necessity which indued the adoption of those neasures may be appealed to with even great-er force in behalf of their maintenance and

faithful execution.

In assuming, however, that I am a candidate for the Presidency, it is proper for me to say you greatly mistake my position. I certainly am not a candidate, nor can I readily conceive a state of things in which any such use of my name is likely to be made in Convention.

Letter from D. S. Dickinson, Esq. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 20, 1852.

* * * * * * * * Ilong since declared it to be my fixed in tention and purpose, in whatsoever station the vicissitudes of life might place me, to sustain, by any and every just means within my control, the measures of adjustment of 1850, believing their adoption as a whole to have been the citizen to cherish and preserve a Union of States which has conferred such incalculable blessings upon mankind; and this can only be ascomplished by maintaining, in letter and in spirit, the integrity of the Constitution.

That Constitution provides for the restoration of the constitution and the set of 1850 of fugitives from service, and the act of 1850

simply provides for its execution.

* * * * * * * * *

I am prepared, under all circumstances, whenever and wheresoever my action shall be whenever and wheresoever my action shall be required, to resist any attempt so to disturb or change the provisions of the existing law as to reduce it beneath the constitutional standard, and thus render it less effectual for securing to the people of the South their conceded rights. It would clearly be the duty of the Executive, under these signature that are such as the security of the securit under these circumstances, to resist any such attempt by interposing his veto; and should it ever be my fortune to be clothed with such authority, and the occasion should arise, it would most surely be exercised.

Law

1793 Wool's at we ecord cratio

o voke man-1852. ociated be most st politparty, I sustain

enact Congress red to, so o inform will be ame has SCOTT. , 1852.

of the last probably ng States acquies-t such is s enacted the Presi bound, by e any act ange it as . KING.

20, 1852. l your let-May, 1852. sidering OCKTON. CITY, 20, 1852.

ills which and at the to super-nswer than rate meas-I regarded embraced. tional, and e my views th. I have maintained ther I occued your two s for me to

tion, by the hesitate to for the proh "the posproperty.' sq. 20, 1852. rtant ques-

e public necandidate r me to say I certainly 20, 1852.

my fixed instation the ne, to sustain, thin my con-of 1850, beto have been ry. I regard can only be letter and in he restoration e act of 1850

DICKINSON.

Letter from George M. Dallas, Esq. MAY 20, 1852.

my approval.

not feel at liberty, in any event, to use the patronage of the Government for the purpose of influencing the legislative action upon that or any other subject, but would leave to Con-

Letter from James Buchanan, Esq.

These three several questions I answer, without the slightest hesitation, in the affirmative. In thus answering, (to repeat the language of my Richmond letter of February last,) "I

purposely refrain from discussing the original merits of the Compromise, because I consider it, to employ the expressive language of the day, as a 'finality'—a fixed fact—a most im-

portant enactment of law—the agitation or

disturbance of which could do no possible good, but might produce much positive evil.

In my opinion, the contingency to which you refer is remote and highly improbable,

that Congress will ever pass a bill "modifying or changing the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to

measures of adjustment, however wise in them-

selves, would not have deserved the name of a

the other measures of the Compromise, certainly.

the most important of them, are in their very nature final, and cannot be repealed by Con-

gress. Under these circumstances, it would not only be unjust, but in bad faith, to deprive

hese States of the benefits secured to them by

the Fugitive Slave Law, especially when a law of this character is not only authorized, but absolutely required, by the express mandate of

solemn treaty of peace between independent nations, who, whilst himself in the enjoyment of all the benefits stipulated in his favor, and in which he knows he can never be disturbed,

he possesses the power, deprive the other party of the only equivalent he had received under

his very treaty?

But I forbear to pursue this subject. In my

opinion, the harmony of the States and the prosperity—it may be the preservation—of the Union depend on the maintenance and faithful

execution of all the Compromise measures. It is now too late in the day to go behind the

Letter from General Wool.

SIR: At the moment of leaving Washington

TROY, (New York,) May 24, 1852.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

record and discuss the original merits.

Robert G. Scott, Esq.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster, Pa.,)

May 24, 1852.

* * * * * *

Robert G. Scott, Esq.

S. A. Douglas.

* * To each and all of these interrogatories, give you the only answer which my mind reconciles with a sense of executive duty—the only answer which can assure the rights and peace of the States and the permanency of their Union—the only answer which a Chief Magistrate, were he about to swear that he will support the Constitution, could give; I mean a sincere, positive, unequivocal, "Yes! I would!" I give you this answer the more decidedly, because it is not the birth of the mo-ment, but conforms with sentiments which I have long entertained and openly avowed; which I have no desire to conceal or to qualify on any occasion or for any purpose; and which, in my humble but firm judgment, if our noble and beneficent structure of Government is to be preserved, must animate the breasts and regulate the conduct of all its functionaries, from the highest to the humblest. gress the independent exercise of its constitu-tional functions, and reserve to the Executive the full measure of responsibility attaching to his approval or disapproval of all acts passed by Congress.

G. M. DALLAS. To Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from Thomas J. Rusk, Esq. WASHINGTON, May 21, 1852. * * * * * * *

In answer to the questions submitted by you,

In answer to the questions submitted by you, I do not hesitate to say, that I think it would be bad policy to disturb the provisions of the laws referred to, and extremely dangerous to the safety of the Union to repeal, or even attempt to repeal, the law relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves. The right to recover their slave property is plainly guarantied to the Southern States by the Constitution, and, being essential to their existence, can never be abandoned by them. The mere agitation of the slavery question has a tendency to excite and em-bitter the feelings of those who compose our bitter the feelings of those who compose our national councils, retard our prosperity as a nation by creating sectional prejudices, and may, I fear, if permitted to go on in connection with our Presidential elections, lead to a dissolution of the Federal Government. I, for one, shall lose confidence in the stability of our Union from the day upon which the Fugitive Law shall have been repealed, or rendered inefficient by any act of Congress; and I should regard any President as morally a traitor who would give his approval to any enactment impairing any of the provisions of the Federal pairing any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I think any candid man who is familiar

States at the late very critical period of our history. Had it not passed, the remaining with the history of the slavery agitation will at once admit that it is kept up mainly with a view to personal political elevation. Demacompromise between these two classes of States. It is the single measure of the whole series in which the slaveholding States, with the exception of Texas, have any peculiar ingogues, in view of the fact that the non-slave-holding States have a majority of the voting population, keep up the agitation for the pur-pose of producing a state of feeling which shall secure to one section all the offices and patronterest. It is the only compensation which they have received for the great sacrifices which many, perhaps a majority, of their citizens believe they have suffered. Besides, nearly all age of the General Government.

My opinion is that at the North, as well as

at the South, there is a majority of conserva-tive and patriotic men, who desire to see this contest terminated, and the constitutional rights of all parties honestly respected. Many noble examples of self-sacrificing patriotism exhibited themselves at the North during the exhibited themselves at the North during the struggle which terminated in the enactment of the "Compromise measures." For this adhe-sion to what they deemed right, these gentle-men have been assailed with a fiend-like ma-lignity at home, and, I regret to say it, have not been sustained as they deserved to be by the South. I believe the time has arrived when it is due to the best interests of the country that men should speak out and wear no masks. If we are to have peace and protection to our rights, it is time we should know it. Every man who aspires to political station should show his hand boldly. If an honest determination to maintain the Constitution in all of its provisions against sectional demagogues, who are prompted to action solely by the hop of political power, is to become a disqualifica-tion for Federal office, the sooner it is known

he better.
The man who has not sense enough to see that the agitation on the subject of slavery is rapidly leading to the most dangerous consequences, or who, seeing this, has not honesty and courage enough to set his face against it, at the risk of defeat, can never receive my

In conclusion, I desire to say that I am not of a doubtful and fleeting character-the duties and responsibilities beyond my capacity to meet.

* * * *
THOMAS J. RUSK. Letter from Gen. Joseph Lane.

vention which is to be assembled in a few days at Baltimore.

It is true, my name has been associated with * * * * * * *

You inquire: "Should you be nominated by the Convention, and elected to the Presidency by the people, in your administration of the Government will you sustain, and by any means within your power enforce, and have executed in all their parts, the various acts of Congress, constituting what is known as the Compromise

It is true, my name has been associated with the nomination for the Presidency, but without solicitation or agency on my part. Holding, as I do, that the office is "neither to be sought nor declined," I have not urged my friends to present my name to the public, nor have I arrayed myself in opposition to any of the distinguished men who have been named for that exalted station. On the contrary, so far as I am individually concerned or interested, I would prefer that either of them should be nominated rather than myself; for I assure you I have no desire to enter another and a new field, where it is probable I would be compelled to encounter all the baser passions of the human heart.

With these views, and not realizing that I can obtain the nomination, it only remains for me, in reply to your requirement, to express the wish, that whomever the Convention nominates for the Presidency, he may be a person of exalted views, possessing great practical wish constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recapture by their owners of fugitive slaves?" I answer unhesitatingly, Yes. I presume you allude to the Fugitive Slave Law "especially," because it is now the only measure of the series to which there appears to be any serious opposition, as indeed it is the only one, with a single other exception, susceptible of alteration or repeal. The subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves was an obstacle at the period of the formation of the Constitution. The recognition of the power to reclaim them was a pre-requisite to the establishment of the Union, and was, and is, an existing "Compromise," embodied into the Federal Constitution itself, and making a part of it. The laws of 1793 and 1850 are but legal enactments to carry it into effect. You inquire of exalted views, possessing great practical wis-dom, well acquainted with the affairs of the country and of nations, at the same time free from all sectional feeling. In other words, that he will neither be a Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western man, but a man for the Union, who will devote all his talents and energy to the who will devote all his talents and energy to the maintenance of the Constitution, and carrying out faithfully all its provisions, and to the preservation of the Union. We are a nation composed of States, or sovereignties, with diversified interests. It ought not to surprise us if these should occasionally clash. In such a case, it should be the duty, the imperious duty, of the President to do all in his power to promote conciliation and harmony, and to prevent those heartburnings or contentions between the States, or those parts which, if encouraged, would do more than all else to destroy the harmony of our glorious Union. A more important duty than this belongs not to the President, and one which he should never for a moment lose sight of. it. The laws of 1793 and 1850 are but legal enactments to carry it into effect. You inquire again: "Whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby these provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property; and should, unfortunately, a bill be passed by Congress modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill?"

Without entering into the inquiry, or making the assertion, yet it is possible that some of the details of the Fugitive Slave Law are defective, even to carry out the intention of its

the details of the Fugitive Slave Law are defective, even to carry out the intention of its friends; but, because it was an important feature in a compromise, and now, the only part of a practical character, that is susceptible of modification or repeal, and, above all, because I would deprecate and deplore a renewal of agitation upon that dangerous question, I would feel it my duty to resist all attempts to re-open that subject of legislation; and if, as President of the United States, a bill "should, unfortunately, be passed by Congress modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments," I should promptly veto it. long public career, in peace as well as in war, my aspirations have never induced me to look beyond the good opinion of my countrymen, which, I assure you, I consider far more precious than office.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE,

Robert G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from S. A. Douglas, Esq.

Robert G. Scott, Esq., Richmond, Fa. Letter from W. L. Marcy, Esq.

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1852.

* * * * * * *

While the series of measures, known as the Compromise, was supported and opposed by Democrata and Whigs indiscriminately, and therefore could not justly be claimed as party measures, yet I deemed it my duty, under the circumstances, to give them in the Senate a cordial and unwavering support; and immediately upon my return home, when assailed by my constituents, I defended and vindicated the provisions of each and all of those acts, and especially insisted upon the faithful executhe provisions of each and all of those acts, and especially insisted upon the faithful execution of the law for the reclamation of fugitives from labor. My opinions upon these questions have undergone no change; and I shall deem it my duty, in whatever official position I may be placed, to exert all legal and constitutional authority to enforce the honest execution of those, as well as all other acts passed in pursuance of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," it became the imperative duty of Congeess to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision into effect; and no act

Robert G. Scott, Esq. Letter from Lewis Cass, Esq.

Washington, May 25, 1852.

Sin: I received your letter of the 17th inst. on Friday last, and shall propeed to answer it frankly and explicitly.

I consider the series of legislative measures known as the Compromise, including the Fogitive Slave Law, as the final adjustment of a dan-

gerous agitation, which threatened the stability of the Union; and this view, which I presented to the Senate on the 21st of December last, in some remarks upon the subject, has been fortified by subsequent events; and hereafter, whether in a public or in a private station, I shall advocate their integrity and their observance. And should the favor of my fellow-citizens call me to the Presidency, I should use all the constitutional and legal means within my power to cause those laws, as well as all others, to be enforced fully, fairly, and without exception, and, so far as it might be proper, I should discountenance all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions might be rendered less efficient in car-sidence fally.

discountenance all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions of the United States, in the night time; which he moved to committee on Public Lands. The first road I which was referred accordingly.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Union.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, who had the floor, spoke with reference to the recent Whig cautous.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, who had the floor, spoke with reference to the recent Whig cautous.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, who had the floor, spoke with reference to the recent Whig cautous the compromise party, it was the White party of the Committee on Public ands. The first road I which was referred accordingly.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Union.

Mr. calculated to render that provision of the Constitution inoperative, or to destroy or diminish the force of the existing laws for its fulfilment, or to impair or obstruct the rights of the citizens of any State under it, can ever receive According to the construction I have been inclined to place upon your letter, the foregoing furnishes a full and complete answer to all your interrogatories; but the clause in which you inquire whether I would "discountenance by every proper means all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual," may possibly be construed to imply that the Executive would be expected to influence or tion, and, so far as it might be proper, I should discountenance all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions might be rendered less efficient in carrying into effect the constitutional obligations upon that subject.

I believe that the repeal or an essential modrestrain the action of Congress by other means than those enjoined by the Constitution. Lest my answer may not be deemed full on this point, it is due to candor to state that I should

ification of this law, impairing its efficacy, would do more to alienate the South and the North than any event—than all the events, indeed which have led to those sectional differences that have marked the progress of our history and which have happily yielded to a spirit of concession and conciliation. Such a measure would destroy all confidence, both in the good faith of the North, and in the value everywhere which have led to those sectional differences of the constitutional guarantees; and, in my opinion, would lead inevitably to a dissolution of the Union. So believing, I believe it is the duty of every true American to hold on to this Compromise, in all its parts, as he would hold on to those blessed institutions which have made us the freest, the happiest, and the most prosperous nation that the sun of heaven ever

hone upon. It is my opinion that laws of this nature present peculiarly grave considerations, and that their efficacy cannot be impaired without the neglect of undeniable constitutional duties. Essential to the fulfilment of fundamental guarantees, they in effect constitute a portion of them, and so far partake of a constitutional character as to be guarded against repeal, or any modification by which the faithful execuion of these important stipulations might b mpeded or prevented.

And, in conformity with these sentiments,

ave voted to lay upon the table, or, in othe words, not to consider, the petitions presented at the present session asking for changes in the Fugitive Slave Law. I was determined, for one, not to touch the law, and to prevent, if possible, the renewal of the agitation.

Applying the principles here advanced to the

impair its present valuable enactments." This law consummated the bond of peace between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding law in question, and especially having reference to the condition of the country and to the criis through which it has passed, I have no hes-itation in saying that, whoever is President, it would be his duty to withhold his approval from any bill so modifying or changing that law "as to impair its present valuable enact-ments, which give to it the necessary efficiency.

LEWIS CASS. Robert G. Scott, Esq., Richmond, Va.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 28, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

One of my letters seems to have miscarried. Do you call this a loss to me, or to your readrs? I am not the first letter-writer, it may be, the Constitution.

In what estimation would the civilized world hold the conduct of one of the parties to a who is "sleepless himself, to give his reader

sleep."
The Secretaries of the National Benevolen and Religious Societies, whose anniversarie have been recently held in this city, are now busy as bees getting their Annual Reports through the press. But a difficulty arises this year, owing to the new Postage Law, that requires postage on pamphlets to be paid in advance. These Societies will not think it worth while to expend a sufficient sum to insure t each member, or those who have been accus omed to receive the Annual Reports, a copy o the reports, under the existing law. Some will be sent, doubtless; while those who do not receive them must apply to the different officers in this city, personally or by letter, for them. What an absurd law! How contrary to the What an absurd law! How contrary to the genius of our Government and institutions! Why should this country be so far behind England in the matter of postage? Why should a tax be laid on information useful to the people? Postage, both on letters and printed matter, should be as low as merely to cover the cost of transportation and delivery. What intelligent and patriotic man will deny this? Some go further, and say that Government might with propriety be at the sole expense of for my headquarters in this city, I received your communication of the 17th instant, relating to the nominations to be made by the Conmight with propriety be at the sole expense of sending printed matter broad-cast to the people. But if we can have inland and OCEAN postage at a rate merely to cover the expense of the Post Office Department, not including franked matter, we will be content, at least for the present. If this is not secured, we deserve

the present. If this is not secured, we deserve to be called Barbarians.

Last evening I had the pleasure to be in company with Grace Greenwood, Helen Irving, and the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin—three of your valued correspondents. Grace is bound to England, in the Atlantic, that sails to-morrow.

row. A safe and pleasant voyage to her!

Have you seen the account of the annual meeting of the Colonization Society, at Boston, this week? It "out-Herods Herod." What scornful and hateful allusions to the free colored people of this country! What love for the colored man-at a distance. Love! It is a pretence. THE COLONIZATION SCHEME IS LIBEL ON CHRISTIANITY. Our countrymer colored and white, have an undoubted right t go to any part of the glohe, and there is no crime in assisting poor and worthy persons in going to other climes; but this is not coloniza-tion, as understood and practiced by very many of the members of Colonization Societies in this country. They assert that the colored race is naturally inferior to the white race—that the naturally inferior to the white race—that the people of color cannot live here—that they endanger the morals, the tranquillity, and the prosperity of the country. Religious men say this, and therefore unite with politicians in benevolently surrounding the free people of color with such influences that, as a choice of wills they "convert" to that, as a choice of the free people.

color with such influences that, as a choice of evils, they "consent" to go to Africa. Out upon such philanthropy!

I have been reading a portion of WILLIAM I. Bowditch's reply to Dr. Peabody, a proslavery writer in New England, in the National Anti-Slavery Standard. Mr. B. says, "We are disunionists in this particular, and in this only, that, though yielding a ready and willing support to all the righteous requirements of the Constitution, we refuse to support its unrighteous compacts, and these only." Is not this the true doctrine? There are three men of the name of Bowditch, if I mistake not, in of the name of Bowditch, if I mistake not, in Boston, all men of mark, and, I believe, out spoken abolitionists. They are sons of the late eminent NATHANIEL BOWDITCH. I have heard eminent NATHANIEL BOWDITCH. I have heard an aneedote of this renowned philosopher, astronomer, and navigator, that will give some insight into the training his sons had. A lady, it is said, once told him, confidentially, that she had remembered one of his sons in her will, and that at her decease he would be worth fitty thousand dollars. The father expressed his surprise, astonishment, and grief, that she had spread such a snare for the youth, and laid the foundation of his ruin. He insisted that she should destroy the will, and persisted until his wishes were accomplished. The sons, as might be supposed, have, as did their illustrious father before them, laid the foundation of their own fortunes, in their enterprise, industry, and father before them, laid the foundation of their own fortunes, in their enterprise, industry, and seif-reliance. They have also "dared to be singular," and, in the midst of the dristocracy of Hoston, have associated themselves with the "hated sect." who love liberty, not for themselves only, but for their fellow-countrymen—not for the whites only, but for the blacks also.

Jenny Goldschmidt, "born Lind," takes her departure from these shores, in the steamer Atlantic, on the morrow. Sweet songstress!

May your passage home, and your younge May your passage home, and your voyage through life, be prosperous and happy. Wher I consider her early profession—her associations—the temptations that have beset her tons—the temptations that have beset her—her success—her prosperity—the flattery, applause, and almost idolatrous regard, of so many thousands and tens of thousands, where—ever she has sojourned—and her propriety of conduct, her simplicity, her irrepronchable morals, her benevolence, her religious faith—I am filled with surprise and admiration. I have evidence before me, showing her sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed of this land, bond and nominally free. She has seen American Slavery in its various aspects; she has witnessed the absurdity and cruelty of CASTE; she has read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and she has expressed in bacoming terms, her sorrow at the sufferings of her black brethren, to use her own words. Is it not mortifying to every true-hearted American to know that Inna and Louis Kossuth, on taking leave of this country, must sigh over the con-

that they had excited so much attention.

He lauded the Administration of Mr. Fill-

more, who, he said, would be the choice of Kentucky, and who had determined that the Union should be preserved and the laws en-

THURSDAY MAY 97

The first business this morning was the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a donation of public lands in the State of

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr.

Babcock, on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Lands, providing for the

ted at the expiration of ten years. The amend

ment was carried—yeas 102, nays 70.

The yeas and nays were again taken on the reading of the bill a third time; which was

agreed to—yeas 93, nays 76.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, moved to re-commit

the bill to the Committee on Public Lands:

pending which, the House went into Commit

of sentiment as to its details. There was no

be engaged in re-enacting the acts of a pre-vious Congress, but should be occupied in pass-

that the question of the Compromise is not set-

He then called the attention of the Commit

tee to the manner in which the question again came up during the present Congress, and said

it was a misfortune for its friends that they overacted their part, both in the Senate and

After adverting to the speeches of several

and nays having been ordered, it was carried—

sion; and it would have been better, as he con

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

The journal of yesterday was read.
The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports, when the following were made:
Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Legislature of the State of Indiana to dispose of unsold saline lands in said State; which was read three times and recede

times and passed.

Mr. Hall, from the same Committee, report-

MONDAY, MAY 31.

ose, and the House adjourned.

gentlemen belonging to the Whig party, of which he is one, but out of which they had ruled him, because he would not endorse the finality of the Fugitive Slave Law, he went on

tled.

reason, however, for maintaining its finality.

He contended that that body ought not

senting him.

Messrs. Wade, Cass, Brodhead, Sumner, Bright, and Davis, presented memorials asking for the passage of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution asking infor-

mation of the Navy Department relative to the Nautical Almanac. It lies over.

The resolution of Mr. Borland, heretofore offered, calling for information relative to the public printing, the prices, &c., for several years past, was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Felch, the bill to author

He concluded with eulogizing the character of Gen. Scott as a soldier and a patriot, who, should he be nominated by the Whig Convention, will receive the support of the Whigs of Kentucky, notwithstanding their preference for ze the construction of railroads through the Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, followed, in reply public lands, in certain cases, was conand ordered to be engrossed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and to a speech delivered on a former day by Mr. Grey, also of that State, who, he said, had travelled out of his way to attack him. He said he did not blame him for endeavoring to set himself right with the Whigs of Kentucky, but he did blame his colleague for misrepresenting him.

mendments considered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26. Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends of New England, asking for the repeal of the Fu-

He proceeded to read the memorial, and gave notice that he should hereafter speak his deep-seated convictions against that law.

The memorial was laid on the table—yeas

40, nays 10. [See proceedings on this subject on our first page.]
The Deficiency bill was then taken up; when

the Senate proceeded to vote on concurring in the amendments proposed from the Committee of the Whole. Without coming a conclusion on the bill, the Senate adjourned

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Numerous petitions were presented, asking for the passage of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Mason presented a petition of clerks in the various Executive Departments, praying 20 per cent. increase on their salaries. Referred

to the Finance Committee.
Other business was transacted; when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment giving extra compensation to the Collins line of steamers.

Debate ensued; but the amendment was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 28. Friday, May 28.

The Chair presented Mr. Berrien's letter notifying the Senate of his resignation as a Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Butler moved to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee thus occasioned, expressing his regret at the gentleman's resignation. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and the debate on the amendment giving additional compensation to the

ment giving additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers resumed. Several amendments were rejected; and finally the amendment was concurred in-yeas 27, nays

amendment was concurred in—yeas 21, 119—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Smith, Smith, Sward, Streeton, Sumner, Toucey. Soulé, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Toucey Upham—27.
Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Borland, Brod-

head, Butler, Chase, Clemens, De Saussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Hunter, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Weller, Whitcomb—19.

Walker, Weller, Whitcomb—19.

An amendment to the Deficiency bill offered by Mr. Clemens, appropriating \$100,000 to complete the custom-house at Mobile, and another by Mr. Atchison, appropriating \$60,000 to carry into effect the recently ratified Indian treaty, were adopted. An amendment, offered by Mr. Brodhead, authorizing the lease of the dry dock at San Francisco, was also adopted. The bill was engrossed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. MONDAY, MAY 31.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be until Thursday next, in order to give Senators an opportunity to attend the Baltimore Convention, which he said was in accordance with the previous usage of the Senate.

the previous usage of the Senate.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cass, it was generally understood that the customary summer arrangement should be made in the Senate chamber in the interim.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations

for the current fiscal year.

The bill having been read a third time,
Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in reply to
the remarks of Mr. Pearce, made some time

since.

A lengthy discussion followed. Messrs.

Hunter, Gwin, Borland, and Houston, complaining of the course of the administration in
regard to expenditures in California and New
Mexico, and Messes. Pearce and Dawson replained defense of the desiration. Mr. Hall, or Missouri, moved to reconsider the vote by which the third reading of the Mis-souri land bill was passed, and to lay the mo-tion to reconsider on the table; and, the year

plying in defence of the administration.

The bill was than passed by its title.

The bill granting the State of Missouri the right of way and lands for the construction of certain railroads therein, as amended in the House, then came up.

An effort was made to concur in the amend-

ment and put the bill on its passage, which failed for want of a quorum; and thereupon, The Senate adjourned until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, MAY 25.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, th House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, took the floor, and

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, took the floor, and stated that two propositions had been advanced—one of which is that the Fugitive Slave Law, like all others, is open to repeal, and the other, that the Compromise measures, being the law of the land, any resolution to re-affirm it is idle, if not wicked—the correctness of both of which propositions he denied. He contended that the Constitution required the enactment of the law alluded to, and that such had been the decision of the legal tribunals; hence Congress was bound to enact it.

With reference to the second proposition, he referred to the adoption of magna charta, forced upon a despotic monarch by the powers of England, and the resistance of the people of this country to an attempt to undermine the Constitution, which resulted in its independence; and denounced the agitators of the pres-

Mr. Hall, from the same Committee, reported back with sundry amendments Senate bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of lowa, in aid of the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Mr. Hall said that the bill was similar in its terms to the provisions of the bill which passed the House yesterday, and provided for the construction of a road from Davenport, on the Mississippi crest, to the Missouri river, in lowa, and also a road from Duhuque to Keckuk. In conclusion, he demanded the previous question. Constitution, which resulted in its independence; and denounced the agitators of the present day, as being bent on its subversion.

Mr. Carrter, of Ohio, followed, and insisted that it was constitutional to amend the Fugitive Slave Law, and charged the gentleman from Virginia with voting against that which he was then advocating, and who now contends that the body which passed a law has no right to amend it.

Here the Chairman's hammer fell, the hour

Here the Chairman's hammer fell, the hour having elapsed for terminating the debate.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the bill be laid aside, and that House bill No. 45 be taken up.

Mr. Cartter resumed, and replied in detail to the speech of Mr. Bayly; while doing so, Mr. Polk, of Tenn., called his attention to the release of a fugitive slave from the penitentiary in New York, by Gov. Hunt, three days before the period of his imprisonment had expired, owing to which he was enabled to escape into Canada.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he had no sympathy for Gov. Hunt, yet he feit it his duty to state that a fetter had been received from him this morning, stating that he did not know the party was a fugitive slave; but that he had released him because papers had been submitted which proved that the person was not guilty of the crime with which he had been charged.

charged.

Mr. Cartter then adverted to the position of the Democratic party, as it had been described; and considered that it had outlived its destiny, when it could overrule the Government; and concluded with general remarks.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill was laid aside.

Before Mr. O. concluded his remarks, the morning hour expired, when The House proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, on Monday last, to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer a resolution providing for the adjournment of the House on the first Monday in August, at 12 o'clock. M. After numerous motions and suggestions, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Monday next.

So it was ordered that when the House adjourn to morrow, it adjourn to meet on Friday.

journ to-morrow, it adjourn to meet on Friday

The House then adjourned.

THE CASE OF DE AHNA .- The jury in this case, wherein the prisoner, charged with libelling Madame Tochman, (late Jagiello,) yesterday rendered the following verdict

JURY ROOM, May 27 The jury, in the case of De Ahna, being satisfied that sufficient evidence was not adduced to prove the publication of the libel by De Ahna, in the county of Washington, are forced to render a verdict of Not Guilty.

Signed by John M. Thornton, Jacob Harshman, J. Hilton, Thomas Jarboe, Joseph B. Hall, William G. Howison, Guy Graham, Geo. laying out the lands in alternate sections of twenty miles, and that the land should revert to the United States if the road is not comple-Browning, James Murray, Samuel C. Davison,

Joseph Fry, Thomas Scrivener.

American Telegraph of May 27.

INDIANA FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.

This convention, presided over by A. L. Robinson, of Evansville, assembled at Indianapolis on Tuesday, 18th ult.

Resolutions were adopted in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law and the articles of the new (Indiana) Constitution relative to the extradition of slaves, favoring freedom of public lands, and declaring the Democratic and Whig

pending which, the House went into Commit-tee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, took the floor, and reviewed the course which has been pur-sued since the commencement of the session, with reference to the Compromise measures, of which he considered the Fugitive Slave Law parties mere factions.

The following nominations were made For Governor.—A. L. Robinson, of Vander urgh county.

Lt. Governor.—E. B. Crocker, St. Joseph

which he considered the Fugitive Slave Law as the only one capable of producing agitation. The people of the North, he said, would observe the guarantees of their forefathers, and the law would be maintained by a majority of its inhabitants, as being consistent with the Constitution, although there might be diversity of sentiment as to its data its county.

Electors. State at Large.—S. C. Stevens, Geo. W. Julian.

District Electors.—First district, James C.

Veach; second, ———; third, John G. Cravens; fourth, Stephen S. Harding; fifth, Mathew R. Hull; sixth. Ovid Butler; seventh,
A. Crane; eighth, Samuel A. Huff; ninth, John
Demming; tenth, George W. Weeks; eleventh,
David W. Jones.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction. ing laws, and permitting members to return to their homes; and if the law referred to had not vitality enough to enforce its enactments, its re-enaction would not have that effect. Mr. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, maintained Isaac Kinley.

saac Kinley.

For Secretary of State.—J. C. Tibbetts.

For Auditor of State.—Micajah C. White.

For Treasurer of State.—John B. Seamans.

No nominations were made for judicial offi-

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC

NEW YORK, May 30, 1852. The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with 99 passengers, having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the even-

g of Saturday, the 15th inst.

England.—The case of the British subject, named Murray, sentenced to death at Rome for political offences, was discussed before the House of Lords on Monday. Also, the case of the Protestant missionaries banished from Austria. A warm discussion took place, without

cannot exist in any of the Territories over which the United States exercises jurisdiction.

shell for war purposes.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Colonial Secretary stated that the Government was devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders and distressed hand-loom weavers of Scotland to emigrate.

The Militia bill was discussed, and postponed The first business in order was the motion made by Mr. Hall yesterday, to refer the Missouri land hill back to the Committee on Public Lands; upon which he had moved the previous question.

Having withdrawn his motion, he moved the

intil Tuesday, no quorum being present.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had refused to countenance the petition in favor of the re-lease of Smith O'Brien.
On the 16th instant, the village of Maria, in

previous question on the passage of the bill.
On the main question the yeas and nays
were demanded, and it was ordered to be put— Cambridgeshire, was nearly destroyed by fire.

The new Constitution for New Zealand has yeas 103, nays 74.

The bill was then read a third time—yeas 03, nays 82.
Mr. Hall, of Missouri, moved to reconsider

heen published, and the colony is burdened with a civil list of \$19,000. The weather in Ireland and England has heen extremely favorable for good crops.

The interview of the Northern Sovereigns

had caused great uneasiness at the Tuilleries, and their movements are closely watched by special agents.

France.—Generals Lamoriciere, Bedeau, and yeas 99, nays 73.

The title of the hill was then read and agreed to, under the operation of "the previous ques-Leflo, have refused to take the oath of allegi-

ance to Napoleon.

The two months' grace allowed to foreign ly, (Mr. Seymour, of New York, in the Chair,) and took up one of the appropriation bills. Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, said he had hitherto spoken, on every occasion, with reference to measures that were legitimately under discus-

The two months' grace allowed to foreign holders in five per cent. rates have expired, and repayment of investments is demanded to the extent of 35,500,000 francs.

The census of France has been published, showing the whole population to be 35,881,628. It is rumored in Paris that the Minister of Police has been vested with discretionary power cases. sion; and it would have been better, as he conceived, if that course had been pursued by
other members since the session commenced.
He should reserve, he continued, his political
ammunition for the common enemy, after the
nomination should have been made; and was
satisfied that if the Democratic party would
act as in times past, a glorious victory would
grown their efforts.

Mr. Clark, of lowa, followed; the Committee

Police has been vested with discretionary power over all foreigners in France.

Paris is now connected by telegraph with Amiens and Bologne.

Georgy's book on the Hungarian war has been suppressed by Austria—it is supposed in consequence of asserting that the Hungarians were on the legitimate ground until they put forth their Declaration of Independence. At Paris, on the 17th, three's opened at 75f.

5c., and closed at 76f. 35c.

Egypt.—The Pasha of Egypt has voluntarily contributed £275,000 towards the financial relief of the Sultan.

Russia and Austria.—It is understood that

Russia and Austria.—It is understood that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have definitely agreed, with reference to French affairs, to uphold the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

Turkey.—The premium on gold is rising alarmingly at Constantinople, new coins of piasters being current at 115.

Africa.—Later dates from the slave coast are less favorable. The King of Alomey refuses to sign the treaty, and threatens hostilities.

ties.
The dates from Sierra Leane are to the 6th

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, May 19.

Cotton.—The sales of cotton on Saturday, the 15th, amounted to 18,000 bales at advancing rates, 10,000 bales being for export and speculation. On Monday, offers were freer, the husiness reaching 10,000 bales, 3,000 of which were on speculation and export; but Saturday's extreme rates were barely attainable. On Tuesday, sales were to the extent of 7,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export. The tone of the market was quiet, yet steady, without noticeable change from Saturday's prices.

Breadstuffs.—In corn there is a better feeling, with larger transactions; flour being about 6d. dearer, and wheat 1d. to 2d, per 70 lbs. dearer. Indian corn is held firmly at previous prices. conclusion, he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked the gentleman to withdraw the demand for the previous question, as he wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. Hall declined.

Mr. Jones, It is unfair and unjust to force these bills through in this manner. (Cries of "order," "order.") He moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 68. So the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hall moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The House adjourned.

We commend the reader to the advertisement, in another column, of Ormsbee's "Miniature House," Boston. Recently, in a hurried visit to his rooms, we were much struck by the beauty and finish of his pictures,

AVER'S CHERRY PROPORAL.

Monday, MAY 31.

Mr. Hall moved to pestpone the further consideration of the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House haid on the table the lowe land hill. As this was a very important hill, and as the House was thin, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday week.

And the question being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 50. when it could overrule the Government; and concluded with general remarks.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill was laid aside.

The Committee then rose, House bill No. 44 was reported and read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 26.

A bill to authorize the holding of the District Court in the District of Columbia, during the siokness or absence of the Chief Justice, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. O. said that he was instructed by the siokness or absence of the Chief Justice, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, submitted an interest of the construction of two interests of the question being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 50.

To any inquising what they shall do fr a cough and conditions of the construction of the committees in this country, to lay before the public that it is the construction of the public lands to the highest character, whose experience and husiness lead the motion was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 50.

The Committee then rose, House bill was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 50.

The Committee the notion was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 50.

The Speaker thereupon called the committees in this country, to lay before the public the in this country, to lay before the public the in this country, to lay before the public them to hold any the first class and of the highest character, whose experience and husiness lead to the highest character, whose experience and husiness lead to the hi

DEATH.

Died at his residence in Sullivan county.
New York, on the 8th of February, 1852.
WILLIAM KING, a native of England, aged 78
years and 3 months.
He was an enemy to Slavery in all its forms,
and was beloved by all who knew him.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION BALTIMORE June 1-10 a. m. We are in a perfect sea of excitement. The whole city is a scene of political juggling. Strangers are here from every quarter. The hotels are overflowing. Nearly all the delegates will be in attendance in the Convention. I have never before seen so much manœuvring, caucusing, &c. The friends of General Cass are using every exertion. So also are Mr. Buchanan's friends. Douglas stock appears to be rising pretty rapidly, and it would by no means astonish me to see him get the nomination. The chances for General Cass are very slim. He has but one chance in twenty to be successful. There is a decided and almost bitter opposition to him by many, and they would seem impervious to conciliation.

earth. They had a caucus at Carroll Hall last night, and held a kind of general levee at their An immense meeting was held in Monument Square last evening, and several speakers ad-

The Buchanan men are moving heaven and

ressed the multitude; but all were guarded, and urged only the support of the nominee, after he shall have been announced. It is not yet known who will preside over the convention. The Hon. Cave Johnson is promi-

ently spoken of; also, Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana. The Convention meets at 12 o'clock The two delegations, Union and Disunion, of Georgia, are likely to give trouble. They have

thus far been unable to fraternize or agree. The matter will have to be decided by the Convention. Mississippi stands ready to give five votes for Mr. Buchanau. Louisiana, though instructed to vote for Cass, will be glad of an opportunity to ake Douglas. Such is the fact, unmistakeably. The two-thirds rule will unquestionably be dopted: this is certain death to Cass. General Commander, of South Carolina, is

here. He has registered himself as a delegate from the Georgetown district. He is the only South Carolina delegate, but will not take the responsibility of representing the whole State.

Second Despatch-23 p. m .- The Democratic Convention has assembled in the large Hall of the Maryland Institute. In consequence of the immense number of delegates, considerable delay as occurred in organizing. During the preliminary arrangements, a small brass cannon before the door fired a national salute.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, read the call of the Convention. Hon. Senator Bright, of Indiana, moved that the Hon. Romulus M. Sauniers, of North Carolina, be elected president pro em.: which was carried unanimously. Mr. Stewart, of Indiana, Mr. Day, of Missis-

sippi, Edward C. West, of New York, and Col. esbass, of New Jersey, were appointed secreta-Rev. J. Campell White has eloquently ad-

dressed the Throne of Grace.
On motion, a committee, one from each State, has been appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, as follows: Maine, William C. Allen; New Hampshire,

John Reading; Vermont, William J. Benton; Massachusetts, Caleb Cushing; Rhode Island. Phillip Allen, jr.; Connecticut, James D. Pruett; New York, Zadok Pratt; New Jersey, Samuel Westcott ; Pennsylvania, Henry D. Wright : Delaware, Abraham B. Rhannon; Maryland, Hugh Ely; Virginia, Henry A. Wise; North Carolina, Robert B. Dick; Georgia, [there are two delegations from this State, each named a man,] The Dissenters' bill, requiring civil registra-tion in the only dissenting chapels, was read a John W. Thompson; Louisiana, Philip Campbell; second time.

A committee was appointed to report on the Son: Tennessee. John K. Howard; Indiane, son; Tennessee, John K. Howard; Indiana, Findly Biger; Illinois, Thomas L. Harris; Missouri, Montgomery Blair; Arkansas, Hon. Mr. Burrows; Michigan, John H. Harman; Florida, David L. Yulee; Texas, Wm. P. Duvall; Iowa, W. M. Colebaugh; Wisconsin, John A. Bryan;

California, Charles Loring.

There is an immense crowd on the platform. A resolution has been offered to exclude all from the platform except delegates and members of

the press. This will carry.

The defeat of Davis, and the election of Saunders, as temporary President, are considered adverse to Douglas's chances.

On motion, a committee of one from each

State, on credentials, has been appointed, as fol-

lows:
Maine, Thomas B. Jones; New Hampshire,
Vesag B. Townsend; Edmund Burke; Vermont, Isaac B. Townsend; Massachusetts, Isaac Davis; Rhode Island, Wm. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, John W. Stedman; New York, General Ward; New Jersey, Joseph P. Botts; Pennsylvania, Robert Flannagan; Delaware, Hon. Mr. Wickersham; Maryland. Jervis Spencer; Virginia, William C. Flournoy; North Carolina, Hon. A. Rencher; South Carolina, (no delegation;) Georgia, (refused to appoint;) Alabama, John A. Miltone; Mississippi, Hon. M. R. McWillie: Louisiana, John McVey: Ohio, Allen G. Thurman; Kentucky, William A. Hoe: Indiana, Alexander F. Morris; Illinois, S. S. Hays; Missouri, Robert F. -; Arkansas, S. C. Roane; Michigan, A. W. Buel; Florida, Gen. C. Byrns; Texas, Matthias Ward; Iowa. Col. S. S. Carpenter; Wisconsin, Harrison

Hooper; California, William Richardson. The committee is instructed to report the number of votes each delegation is entitled to, and the post office of each delegate.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon. Washington Telegraph.

> BY TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, June 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Convention is permanently organized— John W. Davis, of Indiana, President. Two-

thirds rule adopted—280 to 13. Votes to be by States. New York and Ohio divided. Great enthusiasm. Adjourned, at a quarter to 7, till LIGHT'S KEEP COOL, GO AHEAD,

AND A FEW OTHER POEMS.

AND A FEW OTHER POEMS.

TEREOTYPED in the meatest Pocket sayle. Price, paper overs 12 12 cents; cloth, 25 cents. Liberal discount to the Trade, to Book Agents, and to these who buy extra copies for presents.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

These Posms have been extensively current through the press and stamped "g naime" by public favor.—Boston Transcript.

Quite as good as Mr. Tupper's efforts in the same vein.—Boston Post. Worth a bushel of Annuals.—Herald.

worth a busine of Abnuals.—Heraid.

Brins fail of stirring, stanch, breathing poems. Mackay's Good Time Coming, and Light's Keep Cool, are productions that give the reader a new set of muscles, and a new and brave heart.—Boston B.s.

Fine, spirited productions, that only need an English endrement, to be generally admired.—Salem Gazette. Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not numerous, but very delicate and ra e.—Puritan Recorder.

merous, but very delicate and re e.—Paritian Recorder.

The verses are of that manly, hopeful, animating kind, which it is good to have sounding like stirring music in the ear bracing the nerves, quickening the step, and herping one to lace work and triat all the more cheerfully.—Ch istian Register.

Short tyrical pooms, full of vigorous sentiment, expressed in vigorous language.—Graham's Mugarine.

They have pliced the author's name in the good company of Macking and others, who have given rhythmical utterance to the war-ories and pass-words of the new world.—Wendelf Phillips, in the Liberator.

They will always have a currendy, and carry a weight with them.—Bosion Commonwealth.

A book by itself—not an initiation, but an original. The

They will always have a currerdy, and carry a weight with them.—Boston Commonstreath.

A book by itself—not an imitation, but an original The poems will bear a rigid orticism.—Congregationalist.

All so original and so quaint, that everyboly who begins will go right through the book.—Olive Breach.

Every piece bere is a gem, and not one but embodies a good thought or persuat satire, in harmonious measure and faultless rhyme.—Ohristian Watchman and Refactor.

A very neat little collection of spirited poems, some of them abounding in practical maxim—others quite imaginative Mr. Light has made an admerable use of our national watch-words, Keep Cool, Go Abad, &., using them as espital texts for spirit stirring poems.—National Erc.

Thollished by G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill, Buton, and by JEWETT, PROUTOR & WOR PHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TOTALITY FINALITY.

Extract of a Speech delivered by Mr. Wash-BURN, of Maine, in the House of Representa-tives, May 24, 1852.

Mr. Chairman, I object to the introduction of this "Compromise" article into our creed for these reasons, among others:

1. Its effect will be, if it has that which is desired and expected, to place one law of Com-

desired and expected, to place one law of Congress—passed as other laws are, and in no way differing from them in whatever gives vigor and force to law—apart from all other enactments, and to give to it more than the stability ments, and to give to it more than the stability and sacredness of even constitutional provisions; for, so far, any number of people have been permitted to ask for, and agitate for, such change in the Constitution as they desired to see made; but here is a simple law of Congress which is not only not to be altered; but its alteration is not to be spoken of as a thing desirable, without subjecting men to the loss of political standing. It imposes a restriction on future legislation, which is wrong in principle, and will be of most dangerous example. Mr. Webster, in a speech on the tariff compromise act of 1833, said, (I quote from the Annual Register:)

Register:

"There are principles in it to which I cannot at present conceive how I can ever concur. If I understand the plan, the result of it will be a well understood surrender of the power of discrimination, or a stipulation not to use that power in the laying duties on imports, after the eight or nine years have expired. This appears to me to be matter of great moment. I hesitate The to me to be matter of great moment. I hesitate to be a party to any such stipulation. The honorable member admits, that though there will be no positive surrender of the power, there will statesman can stand up to violate. For one, sin, I am not ready to enter into the treaty. I propose, so far as it depends on me, to leave all our successors in Congress as free to act as we are

Mr. Webster thought such a treaty for the restriction of legislation would be unauthorized by, and subversive of, the Constitution. In a later speech on the same bill, he remarked

"He believed his constituents would excus him for surrendering their interests, BUT THEY WOULD NOT FORGIVE HIM FOR A VIOLATION OF

THE CONSTITUTION."

And, sir, this was in a case where there was and, sir, this was in a case where there was no attempt to make the Compromise a party test, and give to it the sanction of party reso-lutions. The finality of the tariff compromise was never intruded upon our National Conven-

2. I oppose it as being inconsistent with one of the best considered and most firmly established principles of the Whig party. If there be any Whig principle that may be considered as more generally acknowledged than any other, it is that which has relation to the exercise of the veto power. In the days of Jackson and of Tyler it was affirmed again and again. It has been recognised by national, State, and county conventions, in repeated instances. Mr. Webster has argued it, Mr. Clay included it in his celebrated platform resolutions; and in many speeches, in Congress and out, has laid it down as one of the main timbers of the Whig platform. General Taylor so understood it in his Allison letter, and the entire Whig party of the country have hitherto stood up to it. Indeed, Mr. Clay at one time was desirous that it should be made a constitutional provision. Now, we are asked to do that which will operate an unqualified repeal of this article of faith, and incorporate in its place not merely the ordinary veto doctrine, which is bad enough, but the principle of Executive and party vetoes in advance of the action of Congress. Sir, it is the worst doctrine that ever was broached by any school of politicians. Hitherto the Democrats, as a party, have not gone so far as this, and but one Democratic President, [Mr. Van Buren,] in reference to the abolition of slavery in this District. Gentlemen have not forgotten with what effect this indiscretion, to call it by the mildest name, was used against Mr. Van Buren at the succeeding when he was defeated.

party to the doctrines it may contain, and which will bind the nominee of the Convention, if elected, to veto any law of Congress inconsistent with such doctrines. No friend of the Compromise will deny that this is his understanding of the effect of such a resolution. I ask if this be not so? If there be one gentleman who would not so regard it, let me hear from him. In the sense in which it is intended, and in the lution of the National Convention as is de-manded would infer a pledge to veto any modibe, in effect, a veto in advance. This new doctrine takes the conservative power of the veto caucus. Instead of being a power to be used but seldom, as in cases of palpable infraction of the Constitution, or encroachment upon the Executive, its exercise would be of common occurrence under the rules prescribed by the

party in power.

Mr. Chairman, this doctrine introduced and carried out, would revolutionize the Government, and place the conventions in the sam relation to Congress that the clubs of Paris in Assembly. It would require a change of the President's inaugural oath, so that it would read, "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Balti-

more Convention."

3. There is no mutuality in the resolution, for, after all, the North only are to be bound by it. It is not understood that the South may not demand a change in any of these meas-ures whenever it pleases. That is the Southern compromise doctrine. An honorable gentle-man from Tennessee, [Mr. Polk.] in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives a few weeks ago, used the following remarkable lan-

guage:

"I feel authorized to pledge any nominee of the next Democratic Convention for the Presidency, to give a like pledge as to a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Law, unless, indeed, such modification (not at all likely to happen) should prove necessary to its more effectual execution, AND BE GENERALLY DEMANDED BY THE SOUTH ITSELF. In short, any Democratic nominee will unhesitatingly pledge himself to discountenance, and, if necessary, veto, any attempt to modify the Fugitive Slave Law in accordance with the views and demand of those who are aiming to effect that early.

right to disturb the Compromise is reserved to the South, but that the Democratic party is

about to adopt the doctrine of prospective ve-toes. I am not sure, upon reflection, but that doctrine was recognised by President Polk. Sir, it is manifest that the peculiar friends of the Compromise in the South do not intend to respect any part of it that does not make in respect any part of it that does not make in their favor. Among the Compromise acts was that which provided for the admission of California. But if California should permit a new State to be carved out of her territory, and that State should establish slavery, she is by no means to be rejected when she asks for admission into the Union, although the slavery question would be most materially affected by such admission, because, forsooth, the Constitution makes provision for the admission of new States, and authorizes Congress to give its consent to such admission. It also authorizes Congress to pass laws for other purposes. Having the power, why should it not repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave Law, if a majority of its members believe such action expedient? The reason given is, that it is one of the measures

ject of slavery. If it was competent for the authors of the Compromise to bind Congress to pass no law for the disturbance of the Fugitive enactment, it was equally within their power to forbid the passage of a law giving its consent to the admission of a slave State formed out of the territory of California. No proposition can be clearer than this; and if there be any obligation by indicating the proposition of the territory of the control of th gation binding in good faith to refrain from the exercise of legislative power in the one case, there is the same in the other. Yet those who would hold us with steel to that part which we dislike, tell us that "the spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to the slender tie" by which they are bound.

In this connection, I desire to read a short extract from the debates of the Senate at the

roresent session. I quote from the Congressional Globe of December last:

"Mr. Foote. Whenever any gentleman inroduces a proposition here to divide California with her consent, by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., or 35 deg. 30 min., treating her in all these respects as a sovereign State, I shall vote for it, and some of those who will vote for it in connection with me will vote in a manner wholly repugnant to their former feelings.

"Mr. Butler. Then the Senator admits that while he wishes to make the Compromise immutable, he is perfectly willing to change it when it suits him. This is a 'finality of a to-

"Mr. Foote. I should vote for that propo tion in the same way that I should vote for a proposition to alter the boundary lines of any other State in the Union at her request. I would not vote for that sooner than a proposi-tion to divide Texas or New York, if those States desire a new State to be formed within their limits. While I hold the Compromise to be a definitive settlement, I do not hold it to be above the Constitution, and the Constitution expressly gives Congress the power of admitting new States. Now, perhaps, the gentleman is entitled to the triumph which he

"Mr. Butler. I claim no triumph. The gencleman's own explanation shows where he con-siders the triumph is. While he insists on these Compromise laws being like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians, so perfect as not to be changed, yet he admits there are contingen-cies on which they may be changed. That is what I intended to say."

Now, sir, I feel that on this point I am quo

ting authority which no man will dispute, no less authority than that of the acknowledged father of the Compromise; and, surely, if he does not know what it means, we shall seek in vain for instruction. But other commentators agree with him. The honorable gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Howard,] who may be pre-sumed to understand the Southern construc-tion of the Compromise, expressed in a recent speech substantially the same views as those presented by the late Senator from Mississippi. The Senator held that the Compromise was not above the Constitution; and as the Constitution gives Congress the power of admitting new States, he would vote for the admission of a new slave State to be formed out of California But, although the Constitution is equally full in the grant to Congress of power to modify the Fugitive Law, he would not vote for such nodification, because it would be inconsistent with the Compromise. I beg to know wherein the latter vote would be more inconsistent with the latter vote would be more inconsistent with the Compromise than the former? The law admitting California, and defining her bounda-ries, was one of the Compromise measures, and the Senator has always contended that the Fu-gitive Law was another. He would, at the in-stance of a new slave State, permit the ques-tion of slavery to be reovened by a proposition tion of slavery to be reopened by a proposition for the division of California and the increase of slave representation in Congress. This, I suppose, would be no disturbance of the slasuppose, would be no disturbance of the sta-very question, as it was settled by the Compro-mise! But, if twenty States should ask, by all their members in Congress, for some change of the law providing for the return of fugitive

3. I oppose the new test, because its adoption will increase agitation, and tend to the forma tion of sectional parties. I know the avowed object of this test is to put down agitation. The manner in which this is to be accomplishthey do, it will be useless, as all legislation thereon is forbidden. It denies the rights of free discussion and private judgment, and imposes restraints on the human mind more wor-thy the times and rank—old doctrines of Sir freedom. Freemen cannot be dragooned into silence. Your Convention resolution would

have a contrary effect from that desired. Our Northern people, as you know, Mr. Chairman. [Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut,] have a blarney rock at Plymouth, and are about as much inclined to speak their minds as were their Purisippe of the speak their minds as were their purisippe of the speak their minds as were their purisippe of the speak their minds as were the speak the speak their minds as were the speak the speak the speak their minds as were the speak the tan ancestors who landed upon it centuries ago. Of one thing be sure: you cannot make them hold their tongues upon compulsion. There is such a thing as pushing matters so far as to create a reaction. Northern men are in the habit of thinking that they have gon about far enough in the direction in which they are now urged. They have eyes, and they can see—hearts, and they can feel—memories, and they can recall what is past; and courage to follow wherever honor and duty may lead.

In your paper of February 26, you made some remarks on Intervention between oppressors and the objects of their oppression. With these remarks every intelligent philanthropist will, I think, cordially agree. As the subject, however, is not exhausted, and that your readto your set that your views are not peculiar to yourself, permit me to add a few more remarks on the same side of the question.

Intervention may be the act of a nation or of an individual. It may take place in various

ways, or it may employ various agencies; and it may be right or wrong, according as it is rendered in favor of the oppressed or the oppressor. The time and the kind of interventions tion are questions, in the decision of which much practical wisdom is needed; and whoever are called on to make this decision, should take counsel from on high. In all cases, all peaceable means should be exhausted, before a resort to any others is made. The principle a resort to any others is made. The principle of intervention is, we think, sanctioned by the highest authority in the universe. He who gives laws to all creatures, animate and inanimate. rational and irrational, required those who had the power to "defend the poor and fatherless, to deliver the poor and needy, and rid them out of the hand of the wicked."—Ps. lxxxii, 3, 4. And he commands those who have the means, to deal their bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out, to their houses; and for compliance with this command, a blessing is promised—Isa. lviii, 7, 8. On the contrary, a threatening is uttered against those who forbear to deliver such as are unjustly drawn forth to death, and are ready to be slain by tyrants.—Prov. xxiv, 11, ready to be slain by tyrants.—Prov. xxiv, 11, 12. It was a source of deep grief to the sage monarch of Israel, when he beheld all the opmonarch of Israel, when he beheld all the oppressions that are done under the sun, and when on the part of their oppressors there was power, but there was no comforter—there was no intervention, by words or acts, to alleviate their misery.—Eccl. iv, 1. The duty of intervention on behalf of the oppressed Israelites, fleeing from the sword of the invaders of their country, was enjoined on the Moabites, who were then enjoying their own independence. "Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts; bewray (betray) not

and robbers invaded the fertile plains of Sodom, and after laying them waste, carried away whatever prisoners and booty their caprice or convenience required, the Father of the Faithful gave a practical exposition of the law of nations, by arming the little disposable force that he had under his authority, pursuing the marsuders, and recovering from them their booty and prisoners.—Gen. xiv. Who will now say that Abraham, by his intervention in this case did not act from the wissest policy in ref.

out of his teeth.—Job xxix, 12—17. On various occasions we find God's people fleeing from the oppression of tyrannical civil rulers. Thus Moses fled to the land of Midian; David, on one occasion, fled to the King of Gath; and on another occasion, to the King of Mosh, from the isolater transfer San And the Jerd's the jealous tyrant Saul. And the Lord's priests, who afforded aid to the political refugee, were inhumanly massacred by the orders of Saul.—1 Sam. xxi, xxii. The divine oracle informs David that the ungrateful people of informs David that the ungrateful people of Keilah, should he continue among them, would betray and surrender him into the power of his persecutor. The supple instruments of tyranny, the Ziphites, who wished to ingratiate themselves in the favor of despotism, tender their services to Saul, so that he might glut his rage against one who had never injured him, but on the contrary, by his courage and bravery, in vanquishing the proud Philistine, who had defied the armies of Israel, and threatened the englavement of Saul's kingdom, brought the enslavement of Saul's kingdom, brought renown to his country, which the minions of Saul's misgovernment never could do.—1

The Tishbite, constrained by fear of his life The lishbite, constrained by tear of his life, fled from the rage of the licentious and idolatrous Jezebel. To secure his person, and to wreak the vengeance of the wicked on this man of God, the most scrutinizing search was made for him, not only in his own country but also in foreign countries. All the arts of diplomacy were employed, in order to procure his extradition, and make him an example to those who might dare to find fault with the ruling powers. A friend at court, who was afraid of getting into difficulty on his account, informs him as follows: "There is no nation or kingdom whither my Lord hath not sent to seek thee; and when they said, he is not there, he took an oath of the kingdom and nation he took an oath of the kingdom and nation that they found thee not."—I Kings, xviii, 10. On behalf of the persecuted prophet, Jeremiah, Ebedmelech, a foreigner by birth, interceded with King Zedekiah; he employed individual intervention. And for this act of humanity the Almighty promises him protection, when persecutors and sycophants would be slain by the invading Chaldeans"—Jer. xxxviii. the invading Chaldeans."—Jer. xxxviii.

The oppression of the Israelites in Egypt was the immediate cause of their emigration from that country to the country promised to their fathers. Two small nations treated them with inhumanity on their journey; and for this reason the Divine displeasure was marked against these nations as long as they existed. The Amalekite, instead of aiding the fugitives from oppression, harassed their rear in order to cut off the feeblest among them; and for this act of inhumanity they were, by an inexo-rable sentence, devoted to utter destruction.—

While proselytes from other nations were t be admitted to full privileges in the Jewish church, in the third generation, the Amorites and Moabites were not to be thus admitted before the tenth generation, because they met not the Israelites with provisions in the wilderness, near their borders, but hired the conjuror Balaam, to curse them.—Deut. xxiii, 3—8.

In the book of Obadiah we have an accour of the intervention of the Edomites in favor of the rapacious and cruel invaders of the land of Israel; and for this cruel intervention, like that of Russia in favor of Austria, they were to become base among the nations of the earth, un-til, at length, they would become extinct. The up another, says to the Edomites by his prophet—"For thy violence against thy brother Jacob, shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off forever. In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them. But thou shouldest not have looked on the day of thy brother, in the day that he became a stranger; neither shouldest thou have rejoiced over the children of Judah in the day of their destruction; neither shouldest thou have spoken proudly in the day of their dis-tress. Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of my people, in the day of their ca-lamity; yea, thou shouldest not have looked on their affliction, in the day of their calamity; nor have laid hands on their substance in the nor have laid hands on their substance in the day of their calamity; neither shouldest thou have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress. For the day of the Lord is near upon all the heathen; as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee; thy reward shall return upon thine own head."—Obadiah. 10—15

When Paul was brought to trial before the truculent Nero, none of his friends at Rome dared plead his cause, give testimony in his favor, counsel or encourage him; but all forsook him and fled. "I pray God," says he, "that this may not be laid to their charge."—2 Tim. iv, 16. At another time, in the same city, he experienced the intervention of a kind friend, who sought him out very diligently, and found him, and was not deterred by fear or shame from associating with him, though he was chained like a felon. For this sympathy and aid to the distressed servant of Christ, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came on Onesiphorus and his family.—2 Tim. i, 16—18. If any are unjustly and cruelly used, it is a manifest duty to become their companions, and to interpose for their protection, or at least for their professions. least for their sufferings.—Heb. x, 33, 34. If one member suffer, all the members should suffer with it. At the final day of accounts, the Judge of all will say to some, "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me." "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." But "he shall have judgment without mercy ceth against judgment."

The foregoing references, we think, are suf-icient to show that intervention in favor of the rights of others has the sanction of the Highe

In the history of nations we find numerous examples of intervention, though it is to be regretted that many, if not most of these, have been in favor of despotism. Still there are to be found some illustrious examples in favor of justice and humanity, which commend themjustice and humanity, which commend them-selves to the approbation of every lover of his species. Let a reference to a sample of these suffice for the present. It is not, however, pro-posed to review the circumstances of these in-terventions, but merely refer to them as cases generally known to readers of history. The first to which I would refer occurred during Cromwell's Protestorate, when the Duke of their misery.—Eccl. iv, 1. The duty of intervention on behalf of the oppressed Israelites, fleeing from the sword of the invaders of their country, was enjoined on the Moabites, who were then enjoying their own independence. "Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts; bewray (betray) not him that wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler."—Isa. xvi, 3, 4.

Having thus shown the high sanction which the principle of intervention has received, let us now view some apposite examples of the kind, found in the sacred records. When, in the days of Abraham, certain allied murderers and robbers invaded the fertile plains of Sodom, and after laying them waste, carried away whatever prisoners and booty their caprice or convenience required, the Father of the Faithful gave a practical exposition of the law of nations, by arming the little disposable force that he had under his authority, nursuing the

the oppressions under which his kindred were suffering; and having seen a particular instance of injustice and cruelty perpetrated on one of them, he interposed, and rendered effectual aid to the oppressed. Again he interposed between two of his brethren, who were engaged in a quarrel, and he remonstrated with the wrong-doer. His intervention on this occasion was treated by the wrong-doer as an impertinent intermeddling in other people's business.—Ex. ii, 11—14.

The man of Uz, who was signalized for patience, and all the other gentle emotions of our nature, was by no means insensible to the claims of justice and the cries of suffering humanity. He therefore acted as a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not, he searched out; the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him; for he brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.—Job xxix, 12—17. On vari-

Nirgin Mary and other creatures, and for read-shipping the Creator exclusively, and for read-ing and hearing his Word, some of the inhab-itants have been subjected to a rigorous perse-cution by the Portugues Government, to which cution by the Portuguse Government, to which the islands belong. The Queen of England spoke in a feeble tone of voice in their favor; but had she been an intelligent, zealous Protestant, or had we such a President at the time would not long have groaned in prison, nor would such men as Dr. Kally have been ban-ished the islands.

After all that has been said against Inter-

ention, its rightfulness forms a part of the creed of every sane man, only let it it be of the kind, and in the cases, that would suit his iews of duty or interest. That the benign inuences of civilization and Christianity may will recognise each other as brethren, and do to one another what they would wish others to o to them, and thus supersede the of intervention, is the prayer of

DAVID THOMPSON. Barrington, Pa., March 9, 1852.

From the Friend of Youth. LIZZY'S FIRST EXPERIMENT IN HOUSE-

KEEPING. BY MARY IRVING.

Lizzy Talcott's father was a sensible, straightorward farmer, who lived in a neat red farmforward farmer, who hved in a neat red farm-house, near a quiet country road, at some dis-tance from any village. His wife was what farmers' wives call a "right smart woman"— that is, a woman always brisk in her business, who kept her husband and three children, her house, kitchen, garden, and dairy, all in "apple

We ought to make one exception, however. Lizzy, her eldest girl, though one of the best-natured and most active girls in the township, was by no means fond of keeping herself, or of being kept, in order. She liked to amuse, herself with house-work, or with sewing, at imes, when she was tired of out-door play; but then it must be only amusement, taken up when she chose, and dropped when she felt an clination to try some rould sigh. "Oh dear!"

Her mother talked with her as a mother should, and tried to train her to diligent habits. But finding it, as she said, "easier to do a thing wice herself than to make Lizzy do it once," she left her daughter generally to her school books and out-door rambles, until she was nearly fourteen years old. To be sure, she called upon her every day for some slight assistance in household work, which was given cheerfully or reluctantly, according to Lizzy's mood at the moment. But she put no heavy esponsibility upon her.
About this time she received a letter, inform-

ig her that her aged father, who lived a hun red miles away, was dangerously ill, and eeded her care very much. Her husband ould not go with her, as it was "haying" ime. But she could take the stage at the next village; so that obstable was soon disposed of. Another yet remained.
"I declare," she said, in an anxious tone, "I

don't know whom you'll get to keep house for you while I'm gone. Every good girl is taken up in "harvesting" time. I don't see but that you'll have to harness up Dobbin to-night, and go over to the pine woods to see Widow Jud-

"Why, about coming to keep you alive while I'm away, to be sure! You can't live on air in haying time, you and John!"
"Well, here is Lizzy," said Mr. Talcott, very quietly, at the same time passing his cup to be re-filled.

"Lizzy!" echoed her mother, in some surorise. "I should as soon think of a kitten" "Oh, ma!" exclaimed Lizzy, with a little oride and a great deal of eagerness in her tone, I know enough to keep house, I'm sure. Do

tet me, please—won't you?"
"You're nothing but a child, Lizzy; don't know anything about it."
"Why, ma! just as though I hadn't ever helped you wash dishes, make bread, and all sorts of things! I should think I ought to

sorts of things! I should think I ought to know enough by this time!"

"Very true," said her father, decidedly.

"Lizzy ought to know enough, if she does not already, to keep house a week or fortnight for four persons; and she shall have a chance to show her skill. Why, she lacks only half a head of being as tall as her mother!"

"But consider she never had any care put "But consider, she never had any care put

"Then it is high time she should have," re-plied the father. "Let it be so, wife; it is certainly for Lizzy's good, and it is her choice. If worst comes to worst, John and I can turn in nd keep 'bachelor's hall' till we can get bet-

"Oh, pa!" exclaimed Lizzy, rather scornfully, "I should like to see you handling a broom! But I may keep house, all myself, may I not? Oh, do say yes, ma!"

Mrs. Talcott looked very doubtful, but find-

Mrs. Talcott looked very doubtful, but finding her husband decided, she wisely yielded the point, and gave, at last, a reluctant "Yes, I will let you try."

"Oh, thank you, thank you, ma!" cried Lizzy, dancing about the room in high spirits.

"Remember, chick, you must sober down a little, if you are to be a housekeeper," said her father, demurely, pulling one of the long braids of her hair as he went out.

Lizzy's mother was to leave the next morn-

of her hair as he went out.

Lizzy's mother was to leave the next morning. She passed the evening in packing her trank, and in giving an innumerable quantity of charges to Lizzy. The latter was in that state of delight and excitement when words of advice are said to "pass in at one ear and out at the other." So she answered, "Yes—yes—oh, yes, indeed!" to every injunction, perhaps forgetting it entirely the next moment."

The morning came. The mother looked unquiet as she prepared to set out on her journey.

unquiet, as she prepared to set out on her journey.

"Now, Lizzy, child," said she, "do your very best. Mind and have all your father's meals in season—you know he is very particular about that. Keep the cream in the cellar, and keep the stone on the pork barrel. Mrs. Simms will take the churning, with hers, twice a week, so you will not be troubled about that. You know you are to send for Bridget, to wash, on Monday. But you will make out with everything else, dear child, if you are only careful and patient. You know your weak side, Lizzy. Be sure never to have the house empty—there is no knowing what might happen. Above all, take good care of little Kitty. I would take her with me, if it were not just as it is, precious child!"

child!"

Mrs. Talcott kissed her four-year-old baby as she said this, and, bidding her other children good bye, was lifted by her husband into the wagon that was to carry her to the village.

Lizzy watched her mother's fluttering green weil until it was out of sight, and then turned to the house with a hop, skip, and jump, not very matronly. Her feelings, if they had been spoken, would have shaped themselves into something very like the soliloquy—

"I am recently of all I survey."

My right there is none to dispute!"

If any of my readers has passed through a like experience, she knows very well how to sympathize with the exultant thoughts that swelled the little housekeeper's heart. She spent the morning in building "air castles" for each day of her dominion, as she wandered from cellar to garret, and from garret back to cellar, followed by prattling Kitty, who carried a little Maltese namesake in her chubby arms. Such a fine time as she would have! Why, she could cook just what she wished, and do just as she pleased, all the day long! She would go that very afternoon, and ask Mrs. Simms to let Julia come and stay with her all the time. Julia was a girl of twelve, her especial friend. Would they not read together,

and pisy checkers, and work worsted, and—to be sure there would be the house-work, but then, she would make nothing of that; she was sure she could "do it up" in a little while. Everything should be in fine order, too; her father and brother should see that she did know how to keep house!

Thus soliloquizing, she set about preparing

dinner. This was an easy matter, as her mother had left special directions for it. She seated herself very proudly in her mother's place at table, when her father and brother came in from the field.

came in from the field.

"Here's your health, Mrs. Housekeeper," said her brother, with a demure bow, lifting his tumbler to his lips.

"Well done for the first time, Lizzy!" was her father's comment. "But mind, you will

have to keep up your reputation!"

Lizzy was quite disappointed to find that
Julia Simms could not be spared from home for two days, and was obliged to content herself with anticipating the great pleasure she would have on Friday, when her playmate had would have on Friday, when her playmate had promised to spend the whole day with her. Wednesday passed very creditably. But Thursday morning brought a trial in the shape of a "tongue" of beef, which her father sent her, to be cooked for dinner. Lizzy turned it over at least twenty times, looked at it, felt of it,

and meditated on it.
"I'll fry it," she at length determined. And accordingly, fried in brown slices, it awaited the coming of the hungry hay-makers to their "What's this?" asked her father, with an

accent of surprise and doubt, as he pried his fork into one of the tough morsels. "It is the tongue you sent home for dinner,

"Fried!—fried tongue! I never heard of such a thing! Why, it's as hard as an oyste The blood mounted to Lizzy's temples, while her father, pulling the bread-tray toward him, discovered a fresh flaw in her management. "What, mouldy bread, too, Lizzy? One can't live on potatoes. Haven't you anything else in the house?"

"No, sir," stammered Lizzy, with starting

Here, John, look up the frying-pan."
"I told you I should have to turn in cook, sis," exclaimed John, slyly, brandishing the greasy iron spoon over her head, as she came out of the cellar. He had wrapped one of her aprons around him, and sprinkled himself with flour from it, so that he looked like a baker's

boy.
"I wish you wouldn't tenze me!" retorted his sister, very petulantly. "Men folks have no business with cooking!" "Lizzy!" said her father, sternly, "keep

your temper, if you cannot keep your house! 50 Lizzy watered the dinner dishes with a small shower of tears, and then, wiping her eyes, set about conjuring up something to supply place of the mouldy bread. Biscuit she nade, when her mother had mixed all the ingredients. So, on biscuit she resolved. A pan full of heavy, yellow-tinged cakes came out of

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, "I am tired of staying in this miserable house. Kere, Kitty, child, let's go after the cow."

Kitty was ready enough to put on her pink un-bonnet. Away they went, over fences and hillocks, through pastures and patches of wood-and. Lizzy, transported to find herself in the fresh air once more, forgot her mother's commands, as well as her errand. She frisked about, jumped, sang, and frolicked, and finally threw herself down on a shaded knoll, to pick he young chickaberries. She had idled away. as she supposed, about fifteen minutes in this way, when she was startled by a heavy step in the rustling grass, and lifted her head just in brother part the bush peep down at her in astonishment. He had

claimed. "What have you done with your house, my lady housekeeper? You ought to carry it on your back, like a snail, if you wander about in this style!" "I—I only came out a minute or two, to find

come for the cow, as was his custom every evening, after finishing his day's work in the

"Well, all I say is, that you better make haste home again, if you don't want to engage the 'men folks' to cook their own supper, as well as dinner."

Lizzy dreaded meeting her father, who, she supposed, was waiting for her at he He came to the gate, as she unhasped it. "This will never do! The house must

be left open, with nobody to keep it. Do not let the thing happen again, Lizzy!"

Lizzy was rattling the tongs against the andirons, trying to drown his words, in a vain attempt to rekindle the blackened fire-log, by beating it. What with all her attempts in this way, some time passed before the wood was in a blaze again, and the tea-kettle hung over. Her father strolled from sitting-room to kitchen, and from kitchen back to sitting-room, whist ling impatiently, and sometimes giving a short "hem!" expressive of dissatisfaction.

Lizzy, in spite of her confusion, succeeded at

Lizzy, in spite of her confusion, succeeded at last in gathering together the dishes and food for his supper. He sat down, leaning his head on his hand, while she poured out a cup of—anything but tea! It had not yet steeped, or "drawn," as they say, and was as tasteless as clean dish-water. The little housekeeper turned very red in the forehead under her father's glance. But the climax came when he, after breaking one of the leather-like biscuits dropped it on the table, with the single cuits, dropped it on the table, with the single exclamatio

He never called her by that name unless he was seriously angry. She dropped the cream-spoon, and burst into tears.

"It's small use crying, child," he said, in a somewhat softened tone. Haven't you a morsel in the house fit to eat?"

Lizzy only cried the faster, for she knew that she could give no very pleasant answer to

this question.
"John, go over to Mrs. Sims, and beg, bor at last. Lizzy, girl, stop your crying, and call home your senses; make me a decent cup of tea, if you can. And mind, you make bread to-morrow. It's the least a housekeeper can

Mr. Talcott, like most inexperienced people had the idea that anything so very common as a loaf of bread must be very easy to manufac ture; whereas many girls who read this could tell him that it is one of the most difficult things in the list of accomplishments, to make good bread.

Lizzy had roused herself to feel the import-

Lizzy had roused herself to feel the importance of the undertaking, and made great preparations before beginning. She coaxed her brother to bring half a cord of oven wood into the kitchen, brought all the tins from the pantry to the kitchen table, rolled her sleeves up to her shoulders, tied a towel over her head, and three aprons around her waist, poured into an enormous wooden bowl flour enough to make bread for a family of a dozen, added her yeast, warm milk, &c., and became quite enthusiastic as she kneaded the great mass of dough. Just as she was moulding it into loaves, a yellow sun-bonnet presented itself at the door.

at the door.

"Oh, Julia! I'm so glad you're come!"

Julia could not help laughing at the curiou appearance of her friend, as she stood, with flour-sprinkled face and white-turbaned head flour-sprinkled face and white-turbaned head, lifting her hands up in what seemed a huge pair of gloves—for the thick dough clung to every joint and finger-end. But Julia threw off her sun-bonnet, and, like a good-hearted girl, began to help her hostess in every possible way. She kindled the fire in the oven, and as she, though younger than Lizzy, had been much more observing, she managed affairs in a much better way than the little housekeeper would have done. Yet, in spite of all this, the bread, or that which was destined to be bread, was obstinate; it wouldn't rise.

"Come up. I say: come up!" exclaimed

"Come up, I say; come up!" exclaimed Lizzy, half crying, as she leaned over the pans "Oh Julia! the fire is all going down, and the bread not risen. What shall we do?"

"It must go in, at any rate," said Julia, sagely shaking her flaxen head over it. "How queer it looks, though!"

The bread, alas! came out without any reformation. Its fiery furnace had only hardened it; it was as "heavy as a brick-bat." "What ails it?" asked Julia, in astonishment. "Oh, Lizzy, it must be you forgot the

gone wrong, somehow. I'll carry one of the loaves over to Ma; she'll know."

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE-

But at that instant a cheerful voice was heard in the other room, and Mrs. Sims walked in, as large as life. She showed her broad red "I've come for that churnin' of cream, Lizzy

But what in the world have you and July been up to? Such a batch of bread as that! What is the matter with it, Ma?". Julis

broke in.

Mrs. Sims broke a loaf, with great effort and tasted of it. "Child!" she exclaimed, "you scalded the empt'in's!"
"To be sure; shouldn't I?" said Lizzy, look-

ing very sheepish.
"Not a bit of it! Why, why! this'ere bread is of no account. The pigs must have it, every loaf. Don't take on hard about it; I'll send you some for to-day, and to-morrow I'll just drop in, to set you right in the mixing. Where's your cream?

"1—in the pantry, I believe," answered Lizzy, faintly. The farmer's wife shook her head. "It ought to have been in the cellar! It's of no account at all," she added, nodding her head over it. "It's spiled. Pity! Well, young nesd over it. "It's spiled. Pity! Well, young ones is young ones," she soliloquized, turning it out, and proceeding to scald the jar. "There's twelve pound o' butter gone to waste, Miss! take better care next time!"

With the assistance which had been promised, Lizzy got through several days comfortage the several days confortage the se

bly. She was sufficiently ashamed of her first failures to give good attention to all that was said to her, or done before her. She prepared her simple meals regularly and in good order.

"Lizzy will make a capital housekeeper, after all," said her father, proudly, patting her head.

"We will send word to mother, that she can stay a month."

"Oh!" sighed Lizzy, involuntarily. "That goes to your heart, sis," said John mischievously. "Don't you want to hire help, now? I am first rate at frying a pork steak." Frying a pork steak! with a very matroply air. "It was not a steak at all, that you fried, if you please, sir. I'll give you a month's notice, when I want to hire

That afternoon, Julia came in, to invite her to go "thimble-berrying." She shook her head, reluctantly, at first. "I can't; but l wish I could. I've been cooped up a whole

week!" and she sighed. "Oh! just come along; it can't do any harm. It lacks two whole hours of tea-time, and we shan't be gone over an hour. Your folks won't But papa would be so angry, if he did find

it out; he told me not to leave the house alone."
"Well, what need is there of leaving the with us. Give her a cake, and coax her t stay in the sitting-room. It's only a little way Ah! Lizzy knew it was wrong! But she

istened to temptation, and she yielded at last She made a compromise with herself, by saying that she really needed the berries for supper; and bribed Kitty to stay contentedly, by promising her a string of them upon a grass blade, when she should return. The day was cool, though bright. Her kitchen fire had not yet died away, and she carelessly left the door of that room open behind her.
Lizzy and Julia rambled much farther than

they had intended, as girls are very likely to do in a berrying excursion. They went far out of sight of their homes. At last, Lizzy, warned by her former experience, started up "I must go home!" she said; "I feel uneasy

about Kitty."

"I shall not go yet; my pail is not half full,"
said Julia; "stay a while."

"I would if I dared to. But I'm a housekeeper now. Oh, dear! next week, though;

won't I be a happy girl then?"

Swinging her sun-bonnet by its strings, she slowly skipped backwards, conversing with her friend until she reached a corner of the woodland and then turned toward home. A hill still lay between her and the house. Lizzy ran up the grassy side. What a sight struck her eye! "Fire!" she

head, and darting like an arrow down the hill. The flames were bursting from the kitchen door, and coiling up the red side of the house. Lizzy ran like one mad through the gate, and into the front room, filled with stifling smoke.

Kitty!" she screamed. No Kitty was there. She opened the door leading to the kitchen, distractedly, but great suffocating waves of smoke rolled in upon her; and the flames, gathering strength from the draught of air, roared like hungry lions. The room was a mass of A hand was laid on Lizzy's shoulder, just a she was going to rush into this perilous place,

not knowing what she did. It was that of Julia's father, who had seen the flames from ened to the house. Turning to appeal to him,
Lizzy caught the eye of her father, who, white
and breathless, just then rushed in.
"Water! Help! Oh, my child! Where is your sister ?"

Lizzy wrung her hands in helpless agony "Speak! where is Kitty!" demanded father, seizing her arm, with a look that bereft her of power to speak. She gasped, and fell down senseless at his feet. He waited for noth-ing more, but rushed into the burning room. Lizzy knew nothing more, until, opening her eyes, she saw her mother's face bending be-tween her and the blue sky, and felt hot tears blistering her forehead. She was lying on the grass, but lifted herself up instantly. The men were pouring bucket after bucket-full of water upon the fire, which was cowering, and already half extinguished. But Lizzy did not see this. She did not even see her father, who with singed hair and blistered face and arms still only she saw-the little sister, who, with finger in her mouth, and tears running down both

back, whiter than before. Her mother leane over her. Lizzy opened her eyes, and a burs of tears came to her relief. Oh! that hour It was not one to be fergotten through th years of an endless life !-It seemed that little Kitty, frightened by the

roar of the kindling flames, had gone out, bon-netless, to "look for sister Lizzy." She had strayed down the road for half a mile, when she saw a wagon in the distance. It stopped ing out, caught her up in dismay and astonishment. Her troubled words—"Oh, ma! the house is a-fire!" were enough to bring her mother and the driver to the spot in an agony

of haste.

Two rooms of their home were left. In one of these the family knelt that night, while the father, in a choked voice, thanked God for his great mercy, in the preservation of life. Not a word of reproach was ever spoken to Lizzy, by father, mother, or brother. They saw that she suffered the pangs of an accusing heart, and they kindly tried to draw her from the sad remembrance. But it was marks had sad remembrance. But it was months before Lizzy would smile again!

And did she ever "keep house" after that? And did she ever "keep house" after that? Yes! it has been more than one year since Lizzy—Lizzy Talcott, with a new name—took into her hands the keeping of her own house. She is a charming housekeeper, as you would agree with me in saying, if once you were to sit down in her cool country parlor, at her daintily-spread snowy white table. Happy as a lark the live-long day, she calls no home duty tiresome. But to this day a shadow will cloud her laughing face, and a shudder shake her form, whenever a thoughtless reference is made to "her first experiment in housekeeping."

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE-BORDOUGH, VERMONT.

THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSELHOEFT, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sickness, and is able again to sttend to his professional duties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find pleasant and comfortable accommodations, both for themselves and friends, but will please to remember that the establishment is intended for the cure of diseases by means of under, and not for a hotel at a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover or nature and a quiet summer residence the house has many attractions besides its water cure, for Nature has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity.

ORANGE MUNICALAN WARNEY ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

walks and drives in the vicinity.

ORANG E MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

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tvillage of South Orange, Essex county, New Jersey,
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by which passengers are landed at the Station House of the
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The location is upon the southeastern slope of the Orange
mountain, commanding a view of one of the loveliest valleys and two of the prettiest villages in Eastern New Jersey. On the cast and northwest it is sheltered by mountains from the seas are and cold winter wirds.

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found, viz: pure mountain spring water, beautiful and retired walks through the woeds and upon the mountains for
several miles in extent, and chieded from the winds in winter and the sun in summer; springs and streams along the
various paths, and picture-que scenery.

In the ravine, immediately in the rear of the institution,
flows a beautiful brook. Upon the margin of this stream,
which descends in a rapid succession of cascades, are the
out-door baths, a great variety of which have been provided.

Among these are found the rising and falling douche, the
running and risins sitz-baths, the running foot-bath, the
plunge and wave baths.

In the grovs, a few rode from the institution, a capacious
swimming-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream. For this a pleasant screen is formed by a
light awaing-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream. For this a pleasant screen is formed by a
light awaing-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream. For this a pleasant screen is formed by a
light awaing-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream of the cities or New York, Brooklyn, and the towns
adjoining; Esst and West Bloomfield, North and South
Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of
New York harbor and Newark bay. Staten Island

a reading-room, and a well-arranged lady's bath room, have been added.

These incr-ased facilities will enable the institution hereafter to receive, and comfortably provide for, upwards of one hundred Cure-Guests.

The establishment is admirably adapted for the water-cure praxities in winter, (which for many diseases is the most invorable period of the year,) being fitted up in a superior manner, and provided with abundant supplies of od and hot water Ladies who require it need not leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a large number of them.

A bowling-alley and billiard-table are attached to the establishment

tablishment
The reading room is supplied with some of the chief journals of the Union—several New York dailies, a number of the star dard American periodicals, the Courrier des Etats Unis, the Illustrated London News, Panch, &c, all of which are received immediately after publication, and regularly filed
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be resorted to.

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Patients must provide themselves with four coarse thick linen sheets, two thick blankets, two thick on forters, and six towels; or, when unavoidable, the same may be hired of the institution or \$1 per week
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If the Superintendent is requested, he will send the vehicles of the institution to meet passengers by the Southern trains at Newark.

Dr. JUSEPH A. WEDER, 'ate of Philadelphia. is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate of the Med-

Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, 'ate of Philadelphia. is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate or the Medical College of Freyburg, in Baden, Germany; he has visited the Grafenberg Institution, conducted by the celebrated Priessnitz: many of the water-cure catabilahments of turope; and has had twalveyears' experience in Hydropathy. Letters upon professional business should be addressed to Dr. Weder; all others to the Superintendent, George H. Mitchell, directed to South Orange, Essex county, New Jersey.

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May 21.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

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P. BLISS.

Riyria, Lorsin Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1852.—Jan. 15

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While these fraud on the public to pretend that any one

trial, conferred benefits on the amices and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a frand on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly core, still there is abundant proof that the Chemry Protornal does not only as a general thing, but aimset invariably, cure the malady for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gaadually become the best reliance of the afficied, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed aimset every hambet it contains, Chemry Protornal is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britzin, France, and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Chemry Protornal introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, a. the surest dangerous affections of the Lungs. Also in milder one of dangerous affections of the Lungs. Also in milder cover, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most fiattering testimonials we receive in have been from paren's who have found it efficacious is cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Chemry Protornal is manufactured by a practical to the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the chemist, and every ounce of it under his own cye, with in the content of the counces and